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VOL. XIV.

DECEMBER 1877.

NO. 12.

THE

# MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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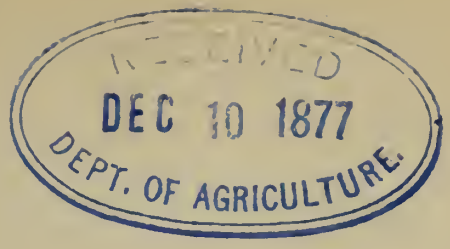
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COL. S. SANDS MILLS,  
— *Late Conducting Editor, "Maryland Farmer."*



# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XIV.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER, 1877.

No. 12.

## Our Farewell to the Year 1877.

"O, merry bells of Christmas time!  
Near and afar I hear you chime.  
May every heart that greets your glee,  
Beat to your music merrily!"

Ere we meet again, kind readers, Christmas will have come, and we trust, with gladness to every heart; but if not to all, at least, let Hope, and Faith, and Charity, assuage the sorrow and lessen the anguish of those who are distressed, remembering the incalculable blessings, that this day, 1877 years ago brought to us, and as St. Paul says: "I reckon that the *sufferings* of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us," by Him whose birth we annually celebrate with general rejoicing.

Our Maryland poetess, (Mrs. Jerningham,) appropriately says:

"Christmas gladdens all the earth  
With tidings of the Christ-childs birth.  
The earth is cold, the year is old,  
The wailing winds sweep hills and dales,  
On the mountains crest the white snow rests,  
The brooks are frozen in the vales.  
Christmas calls the wanderers home;  
Obedient to its call they come.  
Let words of welcome fill the air, by the table place  
a chair.  
Let every guest become a friend;  
With ruddy light the hearth is bright;  
Peace and good will to all extend."

We sincerely wish a happy Christmas to all; a kind remembrance by all, and as little *Tim* said: "God bless everybody."

JUDGE FULLERTON sums up as the necessary steps to an improved husbandry in the state of Virginia, and we may add, the whole South, the five following conditions:

- 1st. To cultivate less land.
- 2nd. To make that which is cultivated rich in plant food, so as to produce large crops.
- 3rd. To practice a rigid system of rotation of crops and mixed farming.
- 4th. The cultivation of the grasses and grains, and, we add, less tobacco.
- 5th. Raising clover and enriching land by turning under the green manures.

## Agricultural Calendar.

### FARM WORK FOR DECEMBER.

Being the last month of the year, it ought not to be a very busy out-door working month; but one which will require the constant thought and care of the farmer who manages his farm well, and desires to keep all things in a neat orderly way. Among those things of great or minor import we shall suggest a few. The ice pond must be seen to, that it does not leak; and the banks so strengthened that they will not give way on occasion of a heavy rain. Fuel of all sorts must be secured in abundance. The shelters suggested in November calendar of the MARYLAND FARMER, are to be finished if not already done. All root crops properly stored. The barn yard well littered, and plenty of bedding of dry leaves, and chaff, and straw stored under cover, convenient to the stables, pens and shelters. A large quantity of corn fodder hauled up and stacked close to the places where it is to be fed to the stock. See that an ample supply of hay, fodder and straw has been secured to keep well all stock on the farm. Hasten the preparation of beef-cattle and mutton sheep, and sell as soon as they are *really* fat. Don't sell the lean; keep them over and give extra attention, until they get into proper condition to reflect credit upon their owner, when they are exposed in the market.

The great important matters, are first making your calculations for the next year and deciding upon following your system of farming the present year, or, striking out upon a new plan. Next, make your engagements with your present or other laborers for 1878. The sooner this is done the safer you will feel, that the 1st of the new year you will not be *help*-less. See that you press the work of fattening your pork. As soon as a sufficient number are in the right condition, kill, and save thereby, the feed; for hogs take on fat slowly when the weather is cold.



## CORN.

It is to be hoped your corn is in the cribs. If it is still in the field be brisk in putting it there, where it will be safe from depredators—two legged, four legged and winged.

## TOBACCO.

Embrace every good season to strip your tobacco and hang it up, not bulk it unless it is bulked just long enough to get straight, to hold its smooth outline while straddled across the sticks. The sticks on which the bundles are straddled, ought to be round and smooth so as not to tear the leaf that comes in contact with it. The sticks used for the stalks are too often used for conditioning the leaves. This is a gross error, and detracts often, much from the price of the article when offered for sale.

## WHEAT.

If you still have your wheat on hand in the straw, get it out during the dry windy days of this month. Put it in your granary and await a favorable time to sell. Put your straw up secure against winds and rains. Straw, well kept is valuable and relished by stock; but if allowed to be heated and molded by damp it is unrelished and of no account, except possibly to keep life in the starving beasts. It should have some salt sprinkled on it as the rick is built. Decently bred animals who have been used to genteel treatment will starve before they will eat half rotted, funky straw. Good straw is a decent apology for good hay; but is a fair substitute for poor badly cured hay; so the sheep, cattle and horses inform us by their way of receiving it when it is offered to them.

There is no reason why wheat and grain of all sorts should not be high in price before next June; Russia will consume all she has made; England must be short and France too, if we are to judge by the immense exportation of grain made lately, from our ports, during October and November. Turkey will want bread in large quantities, notwithstanding her immense crops of wheat and rice, &c., in her Asiatic possessions. The British Isles are monthly increasing their demand for Indian corn, since its value and agreeableness as food for man and beast is becoming known, and prejudice against its use as human diet has been gradually dissipated. Ere long it will become the chief bread of Ireland and other countries of Europe, as it is now of America. Yet, our farmers must not build great expectations on this undoubted theory, for it is a well settled principle in national economy, *that no food will be generally used if it costs an extravagant price.* But with a strong demand from abroad, our corn growers can realize in the future

a fair price, say 80 to 100 cents per bushel, for all they can raise over the amount required for home consumption; and this latter quantity will be doubled if the exportation of meats, fresh and cured, continue to increase as it has done for the last few months—it is wonderful, almost beyond our belief.

## STOCK OF ALL SORTS.

Take good care of all. Look well to the young stock, and your hogs. See that they are kept dry and warm and in growing condition. It is the meanest and poorest economy to stint the food of young stock and hogs. Plenty of grain and roots is the most economical and most money making, if you raise cattle, sheep, horses or swine. By this liberal feeding you get a home market for your grain, receiving a larger price for it and securing a wealth of manure that will increase the value of your land almost half the value of your grain, at cash prices in the market. The time has come when farmers must consider these propositions and practice them or they must suffer the consequences of following the old ruinous system of tobacco, corn and wheat, and nothing else, which our forefathers pursued and lived like princes, because they *owned* the labor, which was daily increasing in money value as so much stock for the market, and on which, rested an unlimited credit. Now, credit is gone, *cash* is the order of the day, and hence the necessity for a total change in the system of southern farming, if a man desires to be prosperous and leave something behind him for his children.

## PRICKLEY COMFREY.

EDITOR SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—Last April I bought of a seedsman in New York, for 75 cents, twenty root cuttings of the Prickly Comfrey. The cuttings looked like small chips of sole leather. I planted them in moist soil, which I had previously made quite rich, about a yard apart. In a week twelve of the twenty cuttings had put forth a leaf three inches long. The others never sprouted. I have cut off the tops three times this summer, and fed them to my cow and pigs, both eating them readily. My horse didn't appreciate them at all. The plants are now two feet and a half in diameter, and I think by February, when I intend to re-set the plants, I can get from my twelve stools not less than 1000 cuttings, which being fresh, cannot fail to take root. At each cutting of these dozen plants, I got a hamper basket pressed down full of the leaves.

H.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 29, 1877.



## GARDEN WORK FOR DECEMBER.

When the weather is dry and mild, stir the soil amongst winter crops. Take up some herbs and pot them for winter use. Complete the pruning of the hardier fruit trees and shrubs. Mulch around peach, pear and apricot trees after the ground freezes, and give a heavy mulch to rhubarb plants before a hard freeze. Frequently look over fruit stores; and also see what seeds you have and require for next year. Examine the condition of roots laid by. All stiff beds, trench and manure well. In the "*Gardening for Pleasure*," Mr. P. Henderson gives this advice in the calendar for December:—"The final covering of celery in trenches, or roots in pits; the spinach crop in ground, or any other article in need of protection, must have it done before the end of this month. Manure and compost heaps should now be forwarded as rapidly as possible, and turned and mixed so as to be in proper condition for spring. Snow that accumulates on cold frames or other glass structures should be removed, particularly if the soil that the glass covers was not frozen before the snow fell; if frozen, it may remain on the sashes longer, for the plants, if frozen are of course dormant, and would not be injured by being deprived of light for eight or ten days."

*Turnips* may stand out until there is a sure sign of severe freezing weather. Frost, in small doses, does turnips good, it relieves them of bitter taste and makes them sweet. The white turnip soon becomes pithy and unpalatable after being pulled out of the ground and stored.

*Radishes*, like the black Spanish and Chinese should be gathered and put in barrels with moist sand filling the interstices, sink the barrels in dry ground and cover with boards, straw and sods.

*Cabbages*.—Those planted early have, we presume, been buried or otherwise disposed of, but the late planted must before hard weather, be protected in some way. Many of them are headed and can be sent to market, or secured in the usual way. Many are not headed and too often thrown away or fed to stock, as worthless. These should be carefully separated, and each one after being wilted, taken and the outer leaves drawn neatly together and tied with a string or straw band, then set close, head down, in a trench 18 inches wide and deep, on ground where water will not settle. Then fill the interstices between and around the cabbage, well up the root or main stalk with dry leaves, or straw dry and clean; out straw is best, being more pliant than wheat or rye. Then cover the whole with earth a foot above the roots, in the form of a sharp roof. Pat it firm with a spade or hoe. On top place two planks nailed together so as to fit the ridge of the earthing. Dig a small trench from the lower end of the heap to carry off the water and melted snow. Next spring you will have nicely headed fresh cabbage, superior to those that were headed when put in kilns, or under protective covering.

## Address of Ninian Pinkney L. L., D.

BEFORE THE TALBOT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Talbot County Agricultural Society.

I take my stand here, because I have been chosen for the work by those whom you commissioned to provide an orator for this occasion; and because I have been unable to persuade myself that I had a right to refuse. No one in this assemblage can be more sensible of my unfitness for the task than I am. But, believing in all the concerns of life, we are to be governed by duty and not by inclination—by what we owe to others, and not by what may prove most agreeable to ourselves, I am here to do your bidding. I ask your indulgence, then, while I make a few desultory remarks; and I have a pleasing consciousness that I shall possess it. I am in the midst of friends, and I draw inspiration from their presence.

No class of men in the country are more entitled as a class; to the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens than the cultivators of the soil. They have time for self-culture, and very many of them have used it well. In history, literature and the fine arts, they have made wonderful progress. There is a refining power in the mountain and the valley in that wonderful wealth of beauty, which meets us in tree and flower; and what is more, there is a purifying power in the calm, quiet earnest, energetic life of a farmer, which nothing else possesses. I rejoice to be privileged to stand to-day in the midst of men who are entitled to be regarded as the pillars on the porch of the temple of freedom—for beauty and strength, Iachin and Boaz blended in one. I rejoice to speak to them on an occasion of so much interest symbolized, as it is, by so rich a harvest of flower and fruit. And yet I am at a loss how to address them. For while they represent so much of the brain and heart of the nation, they do not exert the influence which they should in the solution of the mighty problem we are working out for the future development of the national destiny. They are not a power on this earth. Most successful they have been in the cultivation of the soil. In every section of the State, and her sisters, in the great commonwealth, they have redeemed many waste places and made more prolific the good ground which they hold in present possession. The mechanics art they have introduced into their system of culture, until now, on almost every farm the implements are of the most improved construction. Chemistry and botany they have invoked to their aid, and until now the constituents of the soil and



plants are reduced to the *lucidus ordo*, that is the surest guarantee of success. So far as skill, economy, industry and systematic work on the farms are concerned, they have won the highest distinction and proved themselves entitled to the highest praise. But still they are not the men they should be. In the high region of intellectual effort, they are not proving themselves equal to the demands of the age. It may be said with truth that they are not following in the footsteps of their illustrious sires. Go over the State, and you will find libraries gathered with labor and at large expense, which have come down from father to son a sort of heir-loom, on the dust of which you may write your name. Books that are seldom consulted, rarely, if ever, studied. The age is opposed to the habits of the student. It is too full of stir and the fever of excitement. The study of history, literature and political economy which used to be the delight of the farmers 30 years ago, is set aside for the gossip of the hour in our day. The result is, that the framing of the laws which govern agriculture, and the administration of them, when framed is passed over to others. Little or no attention is paid to the political status. Our farmers are the dupes of the cunning stratagem of others. They find relief for the pent up disgust that they so perplex and disgust them in the idea which others are too eager to instil, that they are not skilled in law-making; nor are they qualified for executive rule. I am not now seeking partisan politics, but of the philosophy that underlies political economy, the very science of all good government. This touches vitally the welfare of the whole body politic, and it touches none so vitally as it does the tillers of the soil. And yet, strange to say, multitudes there are, of our agriculturists, who take no heed of this; or if they do, they work as subordinates for others and act for the benefit of a faction not so capable to think and act wisely as themselves.

You have no organization, no well-considered, well-defined concert of effort—no blending heart with heart. My countrymen, it is by interchange of thought, full and free discussion that men are made stronger. The farmer lives too isolated a life. He does not circulate enough for his own good. Not that we would have him neglect home duties. Not at all. Nothing requires closer attention, or a more jealous supervision than the cultivation of the soil. But still, social contact is essential to full development of mind and heart. We are placed here to learn one from the other, and to gather wisdom, which we gather never so successfully as in the effort to impart it to others.

Education is power. And here we have one of the brightest omens for the future. Not a narrow

or contracted system of education which is sometimes called agricultural. But education in the broadest sense of the word. An agricultural college is a grand conception, if this fundamental idea is not lost sight of. But it must be a college with a liberal circulation of study, whose foundation is laid broad, and deep in the soundest classical learning and the profoundest mathematical researches. The more you bring out of the mind and develop its powers, the more effective and influential you will make the man. And just here we are met with a curious phenomenon—growing thirst for knowledge! and an eager desire to slake the thirst! And yet there is on the part of many professional farmers, a constant depreciation of their noble profession. Instead of training their sons for success in this magnificent branch of industrial pursuit, they seek to crowd the already over-crowded professions of law and medicine, and do all in their power to divert the mind of the boy from the tillage of the ground, forgetting the ripest powers are needed by the farmer, and that in its peaceful pursuits he will find more time for perfecting himself in literature, history and science, and thus become better qualified to represent the state in positions of honor at the council board or in the halls of legislation. This is all wrong—wrong in principle and wrong in act.

Feel your power and make other men feel it. Assert yourselves and command the world's applause. Moral the farmer should be, upright in principle and humane. Educated the farmer should be. Linked in one brotherhood, not, however, so as to forget what is due to others in other vocations of life, but so as to secure unity of action and a wider range of influence. But, you may say, does it become a doctor to council farmers, or remind them of their duties or responsibilities? Having devoted all my energies to one of my professions, I found myself retired, not because of any lack of energies to discharge my duties, but because your law-makers, who hold on until ninety, to offices of profit and honor and think they are doing the people good service, inverted the order of their logic when it applied to doctors, I then turned to farming, and although I may not boast of the same success that made Talbot the Garden spot of the state, I think I may claim some degree of respectability in your noble line of pursuits. But at all events, agriculturists are sick, and I would minister to them to the best of my ability. They are not the intellectual power they should be. They occupy not the position to which they are entitled. They neither assert nor enjoy rightful privileges. I am here to tell them these plain truths. All



other professions depend on yours for success. What would lawyers and physicians do without farmers? What elevates you, elevates us. What enhances your powers, enhances theirs.

Labor and capital are closely allied to each other and woe betide the hour, when they shall be forced into an unnatural war. You hold the balance of power. Economy observed, industry remanded back to the country, where it finds its surest and richest reward, and we shall see once more her tiny golden age.

Agriculture, what is it? It is the science which explains the art of cultivating and improving the earth, so as to render it fertile and productive. In its range, it is vast. Agriculture, of all the arts, is doubtless the most useful and necessary, as being the source from whence the nation derives its subsistence. It is the fundamental basis of the surest resources, and the most solid fund of riches and commerce. It deserves to be fostered by the government. The government ought carefully to avoid everything capable of discouraging the husbandmen from the labors of agriculture. Taxation falls in excessive and ill-proportioned fury on the cultivators; on a profession that feeds the human race. Farming, if successfully and profitably carried on, is in constant warfare. If you make a demand upon the land, and expect a happy response, you must arm her well with composts and fertilizers. Napoleon believed in heavy artillery—the soil smiles beneath heavy manuring. In our day, the best farmer is the man who has means at his command. In olden times bone and sinew were the fertilizers.

Allow me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the occasion of your second annual fair. When we contemplate the vast difficulties which doubtless encompassed you; when the grand idea of an annual agricultural fair was conceived—when we witness at this, its second year's celebration, the signs of success—a success of which you may justly be proud—we may feel assured that no energy will be permitted to dwarf the infant. A babe of but two years old; and so robust and ruddy for its years. It is in your keeping. Foster and cherish it, and it will at no distant day be enabled to take care of itself. Celebrate its birth-day as years notch themselves on the calendar of time, and you will confer a blessing on agriculture, and stand before your own people, honored and respected. Let nothing appall you; let opposition stimulate you to greater efforts. Let your motto be—onward and forward—we know no such thing as failure.

Look around you, and have you not cause to be hopeful? Do you not see that you have on your side, substantial aid, which women alone can give, and which knows no flagging.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### How and When to Apply Fertilizers.

"A Working Farmer," in the Rural New Yorker says: Professors of chemistry and heads of Agricultural Colleges in the several States are expected to give valuable information through the agricultural press, and it will be exceedingly instructive if they should tell us, the farmers of the States, how and when to apply fertilizers so as to make it pay to use them." He then goes on to describe the land etc., which he wishes to improve, the same being meadow; "but it is not decided what fertilizers to obtain and as chemists who teach in State Institutions ought to know all about such matters, the writer will give an outline of particulars." Here follows the said outline: I further quote from his closing paragraphs: "This autumn, in consequence of drought and the exhaustion of the land, the cattle have eaten the grass very short and it is to be feared the whole herbage will be weak in the spring. Now the idea is that some suitable chemical application would strengthen the whole mass of weak herbage, so that by better usage hereafter the blue grass, clover, red-top etc, etc, would not die out and manure could then be periodically spread so as to keep up a good state of fertility. The information sought is what kind of artificial manure will answer the purpose best, and if these gentlemen would recommend a manure giving particulars and stating why such an article would tell better than any other, they would benefit and oblige not only the man who applies for the information, but a large number of the great body of agriculturists."

Undoubtedly here is an open field for some prophet, or the son of a prophet, to distinguish himself; but being neither I must satisfy myself by looking on, and drawing my own conclusions.

The temptation is too strong to resist from telling an allegorical anecdote, so here goes, as my friend says. A young man of promise being blessed with health, strength, and everything conducive to their long continuance supposed, or acted on that supposition, that they might continue an unlimited term without any reference to his own, or individual, responsibility. By degrees he began to disregard some of the invariable laws of life; finding an excitement therein he continued, although warned from time to time by a gradual weakening of bodily strength etc., till finally some excess prostrates him. Here he is—"Now good doctor tell me, as you are supposed to know, just what medicine will answer the purpose of restoring me so that hereafter I by more judicious usage of myself may keep up a good state of health; just tell me



Dr. what particular medicine is better for my purpose than any other." Now which is the more reasonable of the two, each knew that they were violating natural laws and that if certain circumstances prevailed the result would be injurious. Instead of providing in advance for contingencies, as they were certainly timely warned in advance, they continued to the bitter end.

Now as I am not called to answer A Working Farmer in the R. N. Y. I have concluded to do as I am now doing for the benefit and suggestiveness of the readers of the Maryland Farmer.

The enquirer does not say that he cannot command sufficient farm manure to give the meadow a fair dressing at once, but intimates that hereafter he can do it. Now good stable and farm manure is the surest and best of all fertilizers for any farm product; it fails less often of benefiting a crop and permanently increasing fertility than any other fertilizer, for the reason that it contains the elements needed and entering into all kinds of products, and if not absorbed at once these elements remain in the soil for the benefit of some future crop, less, proportionally, is lost than of artificial fertilizers which depend so largely upon seasons, weather, and other contingencies. No one can tell positively just the kind of fertilizer which will do best on any soil, or for any crop; they may be able to tell you the elements which any product appropriates into growth, but they cannot say positively, except in experimental cases, that such crop will be increased by the application of those elements to the soil

Worcester Co. Mass.

W. H. WHITE.

**A CHEAP GREEN-HOUSE.**—The cheapest plan of erecting a green-house that we have any knowledge of—and we used one successfully for many years—is to dig out a pit in a side hill, where the upper end will be just above ground and the lower end will be ten, or three feet above ground, where the door must be, with two or three steps down for an entrance. Wall up, roof the wall, and cover the whole with sash as in hotbeds, the sash having more fall, say three feet in a width of two, the house being fifteen by ten. Erect in this the stand shelves, and when it is time to take up the summer flowers, bulbs, &c., store them here. The glass should be covered with thick straw mats, which can be removed even when the weather is the coldest in clear weather, for an hour or two at mid-day to get the warmth and influence of the sun. At such times ventilation also should be attended to, by slightly opening a sash or two. *No fire is needed.* Nearly all readily flowering-plants will bloom, and there will scarcely be a week during the winter that a bouquet may not be gathered if the house is properly managed.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### Piedmont, (Va.) Fair.

This prosperous Society held its 6th annual fair at Culpeper, Va. on the 16—19th of October. It is made up of the farmers of the counties of Albemarle, Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison, Prince William, and some others; Col. S. S. Bradford is the energetic, popular President; and A. R. Alcocke, Secretary and Treasurer.

In going from Washington, we pass through excellent portions of Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier and Culpeper counties, to the splendid Fair Grounds, near Culpeper city. They occupy an elevated and handsome locality, overlooking a wide and varied stretch of scenery, unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty, and are well supplied with buildings, &c.

We reached there on Wednesday, 17th, the second day, and found a large attendance of people, and a superior display of all kinds of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry; the show of grain and vegetables was good; also, various farm implements; but the fruit was meagre and indifferent; the department of domestic fabrics and women's work was fine and creditable; on the whole, it was regarded as one of the most successful and satisfactory Fairs the society has ever held.

Among the exhibits, was the large and fine herd of Holstein cattle, owned by Judge Wm. Fullerton, of New York, and kept on his large farm, at Clifton, Fairfax county, Va.

S. W. Ficklin, Esq., Charlottesville, Va. made a splendid display of Clydesdale and Percheron horses, short horn cattle and other articles.

Col. S. S. Bradford, exhibited superior sheep, thorough bred cattle, and other stock. Mr J. S. Barber, president of the Virginia R. R. showed some fine stock from his farm; and he otherwise largely aided the Fair by granting half-fare tickets and freight, on all portions of his line; a liberality Mr. Garrett and Tom Scott might emulate with advantage.

Very creditable exhibitions of speed, in trotting, running and pacing were had each day; besides the usual amusements of hurdle, mule and foot races, so pleasing to many.

B. H. Johnson, of Alexandria, showed a fine herd of Jersey cattle.

It is so late in the month, and so near the publication day of your magazine, that I will not crowd my report with further details.

On Thursday, the third day of the fair Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary U. S. Navy, delivered the address of the occasion,—Culpeper county being the place of his birth, from which he removed



nearly half a century ago, to Indiana. Col. Bradford, the very efficient President of the Society, introduced the Honorable Secretary in a happy and appropriate speech, to the vast and enthusiastic audience; Mr. Thompson made a very forcible and pleasing *extempore* speech, of three quarters of an hour long, and which was attentively listened to, to the end, and loudly applauded. Your reporter took notes and wrote out this admirable speech, but it is too long for your Journal. The Secretary used not a "scrap of a note or writing," but spoke right on from feeling.

But I must not close without some acknowledgments for the very pleasant and cordial entertainment and hospitality extended to me, while here, from the intelligent families of Col. Bradford; Capt Reams, editor of the "Culpeper Times," Col. Cochran, Postmaster, and the Ladies of the Episcopal Church, who kept sumptuous dining and lunch rooms.

No gambling or pool selling were allowed on the grounds, and great good order prevailed, and success was realized.

D. S. C.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

#### VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

The Virginia State Agricultural Society held its annual fair at Richmond on the last two days of October and the first two days of November and was considered the most successful one held for years; as the weather was fair.

The character of the live stock—including horses, cattle, sheep, and swine—was of the very best, in all classes, thorough-breds, grades and natives; and in numbers exceeded previous years. Among the exhibitors were Col. S. W. Ficklin, of Charlottesville, who had showed his splendid Percherons, among which were the "Colonel," the finest Percheron ever imported into this country.

Col. S. S. Bradford, Culpeper, exhibited fine short horns, working oxen, and fine woolled sheep.

Judge Fullerton's herd of large Holstein cattle, from his fine farm in Fairfax county.

The handsome imported and other Berkshires, owned by A. M. Fulford, of Harford, Md. were exhibited and much admired.

The show of fruit, grain and vegetables were very fine and extensive.

In the Hall of domestic manufactures and dairy products;—the exhibitions were numerous, beautiful, and highly creditable to the skill and taste of the exhibitors. Fine Arts hall also presented a very fine show of articles.

Of working machinery, implements, mills, presses, &c., the show was large and excellent.

The racing—both trotting and running was good and exciting. On Friday, notwithstanding the rain and high wind, a spirited and gallant tournament took place, in which about 20 Sir Knights entered the lists, and their horses and riding were good.

Mr. Hayes, President of the United States, with four of his Cabinet, was on the grounds two of the days, and all of them made pleasant speeches, both days.

D. S. C.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

#### Shallow or Deep Plowing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2nd 1877.

*Messrs. Editors.*—At the beginning of the present volume, I was discussing with you, the subject of deep plowing. We differed radically.

In the course of my letter, I referred several times to the experience of George E. Waring, a scientific agriculturist, at Newport, R. I. This experience consisted in deeply plowing several acres of his farm, after thoroughly underdraining them and using large quantities of manure. He found himself unable to render the land fertile again, and figured up his loss at \$100 per acre.

In the November number of the *American Agriculturist*, he again refers to this particular piece of land, as follows:

"How much of the improved condition of the land is due to draining? and how much to the large amount of manure made on the place,—cannot be determined. Both have been important. About six acres was (some seven or eight years ago) plowed about twelve inches deep. The subsoil of blue clay, which was brought to the surface, was a lasting injury to the land. It still shows the effect of the ill-treatment, in spite of time and manure. Certainly in this case—and I think in many other similar instances could be found. Deep plowing was a grave mistake, and it will be well for all enthusiasts, who are disposed to follow the extreme theories of deep plowers, to study very cautiously the character of the subsoil which they propose to bring to the surface. I confess to having been an advocate of these theories for many years, and I have seen them sustained on certain soils, but I have slowly come to the belief that it is usually the safest plan to leave the "surface soil" where nature made it, and where she always keeps it in her most fertile forests and fields."

I lay great stress upon the statements of Mr. Waring, because he has been an earnest advocate of the deep plowing fallacy, and because, when in actual practice he has found his theories untenable and productive, beside of great loss; he has the



courage to acknowledge the errors of his theories. He has, you will observe, taken the same ground, alluded to in my letters as the practice of the English farmers which makes the surface soil the true seed bed, which, therefore, should never be buried or covered, unless in rare and exceptional instances, with the subsoil.

I simply refer to this matter again, because it is one in which I take a deep interest. I was reared upon a farm under deep plowing teachings, which, however, maturity and observation have led me to ignore.

I favor the disturbance of the subsoil, but deprecate, under all circumstances, the burial of the surface soil. Yours truly, R. S. LACEY.

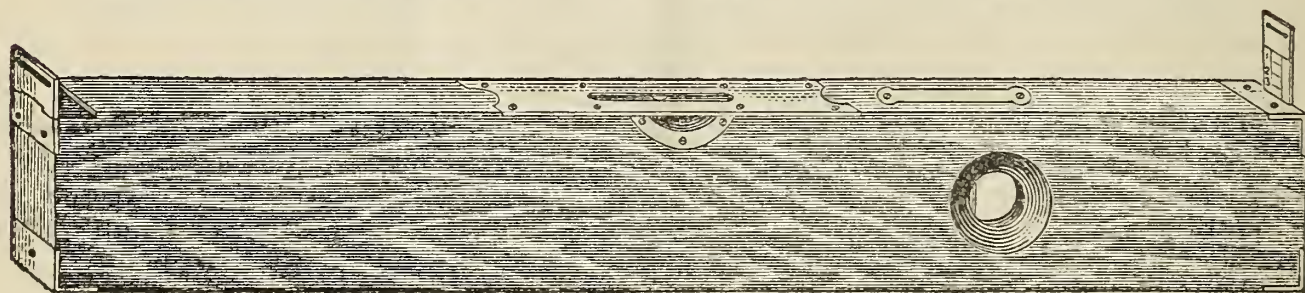
IN DEBT.—Capt. W. H Hardy, of Mississippi delivered an address at Meridian, in 1872, in which he took the grounds that the man who mortgages his crop before it is produced, sells and conveys, upon conditions, something that does not exist; and the man who takes this risk necessarily charges for it; he is compelled to do so to protect himself; and hence the mortgage amounts simply to the sale of the mortgagor's industry, energy and skill. In addition to this, he is deprived of the benefits of competition in trade. He can't go into the market and buy where he can get the best bargains, because he is *mortgaged*. He can't take his produce to the best market and sell to him who will give the best price, because he is *mortgaged*, and thus his energy

and industry are paralyzed, and at the end of the year he finds himself worth about as much, perhaps less, than at the beginning. The merchant who furnishes the supplies does a precarious business; for although he take a mortgage on the crop to be raised during the present year, it is really no security at all; because he must take all the risks of the seasons, rains storms, drouths, insects, etc.; besides if these are all favorable, he is still dependent upon the honesty, skill and industry of the mortgagor; and although he may make a handsome profit on his advancement nine cases, he may lose it all on the tenth case.

Capt. Hardy's position is entirely correct. Running in debt is a bad thing for all parties concerned — *Journal of Progress*.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Divide and transplant stools of herbaceous perennials, such as rockets and salvias, which have already bloomed finely. Finish planting bulbs—such as crocusses, jonquils, hyacinths, &c.; also roses. All alterations in beds and borders should be completed at once; look over seeds and roots, prepare compost heaps for next season, give protection to plants, close pits and frames at night, look carefully over plants, and water sparingly when necessary. Clear away dead, trailing plants from arbours, fences, rock-work, &c., and see that everything is in tidy order. Procure and plant rose-stocks for budding; but see that they have well ripened.

### THE LOOMIS COMBINATOIN LEVEL, PLUMB AND ENGINEERS GUAGE.



It is the ordinary level, combining the advantages of the plumb; it is also a graduated level, giving gradients, obviating the necessity of calculations. For determining grades in draining, fencing, and leveling for roadways and laying out grounds this instrument is perfect so far as human sight can traverse. When not in use for these purposes, it is a simple level and plumb, such as is used by builders and other mechanics. Its simplicity and cheapness, with its durability, makes it one of the few combination implements that are perfect in each of their assumed departments.

This instrument requires no geometric or even arithmetical calculations, and is as reliable in the hands of an ordinary and uneducated workman, as in the hands of an engineer. It is adapted to the uses of the agriculturist in laying out drains, determining levels, and making gradients for building purposes. For laying out roads and leveling streets this instrument will be found to be accurate and reliable, even in inexperienced hands. In fact, it may be assumed to take the place, in many instances, of the surveyor's instruments, and will prevent the charges for surveyor's work,



THE TOBACCO MARKET.—We give the following from *The Tobacco Leaf*. Baltimore, once the largest leaf tobacco mart in this country, is now only *second*, and receives only half the amount that New York does. Surely there is a screw loose somewhere.

Below we give the receipts and sales of hog-head tobacco at all the principal markets of the country, from July 1 to October 1, which exhibits show a satisfactory movement of this staple. Unfortunately for the lower grades of leaf, it can not be said that prices have been equally satisfactory. Lugs and kindred sorts have declined at a rapid rate, but other descriptions, as a rule have held their own tolerably well. For the depreciation of low grade goods, compensation, partial if not entire, has been had in the impetus that has been given to their appropriation. Under the inspiration of low prices a mass of material that otherwise would have remained here, and that could be very well spared, was shipped away, and nobody, presumably, is sorry for its riddance, unless it be some one who was imprudent in the adjustment of his average in the buying season. Possibly in this event good will enure to him that has cause to repine in the lesson inculcated at the opening of the current buying season. It is to be hoped so.

Reviewing the transactions of the several markets in geographical order, from July 1 to October 1, and for the preceding six months, the following details concerning receipts, sales, and stock on hand are revealed:—

	Receipts		Sales		Receipts		Sales		Stocks	
	July 1 to Oct. 1	hds.	July 1 to Oct. 1	hds.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	hds.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	hds.	Oct. 1	hds.
New York.	54,029		16,900		91,217		38,900		31,709	
Philadelphia	4,453		456		7,051		3,206		30,639	
Baltimore.	27,153		17,000		50,934		33,000		9,424	
Richmond	14,103		15,604						414	
Lynchburg	7,335		6,439							
Danville.	4,845		4,845							
Cincinnati	15,719		10,361		32,451		27,642		11,129	
St. Louis.	7,577		6,175		17,865		13,616		5,205	
Louisville	14,292		15,145		44,686		47,533		8,977	
Hopkinsville	606		1,700		4,143		5,760		132	
Clarksville	3,534		5,328		7,939		10,034		507	
Paducah.	3,775		4,806		5,943		7,556		287	
New Orleans.	3,035		2,900		7,465		8,952		5,655	
Total	160,456		107,659		269,694		196,179		104,079	

HORTICULTURAL.

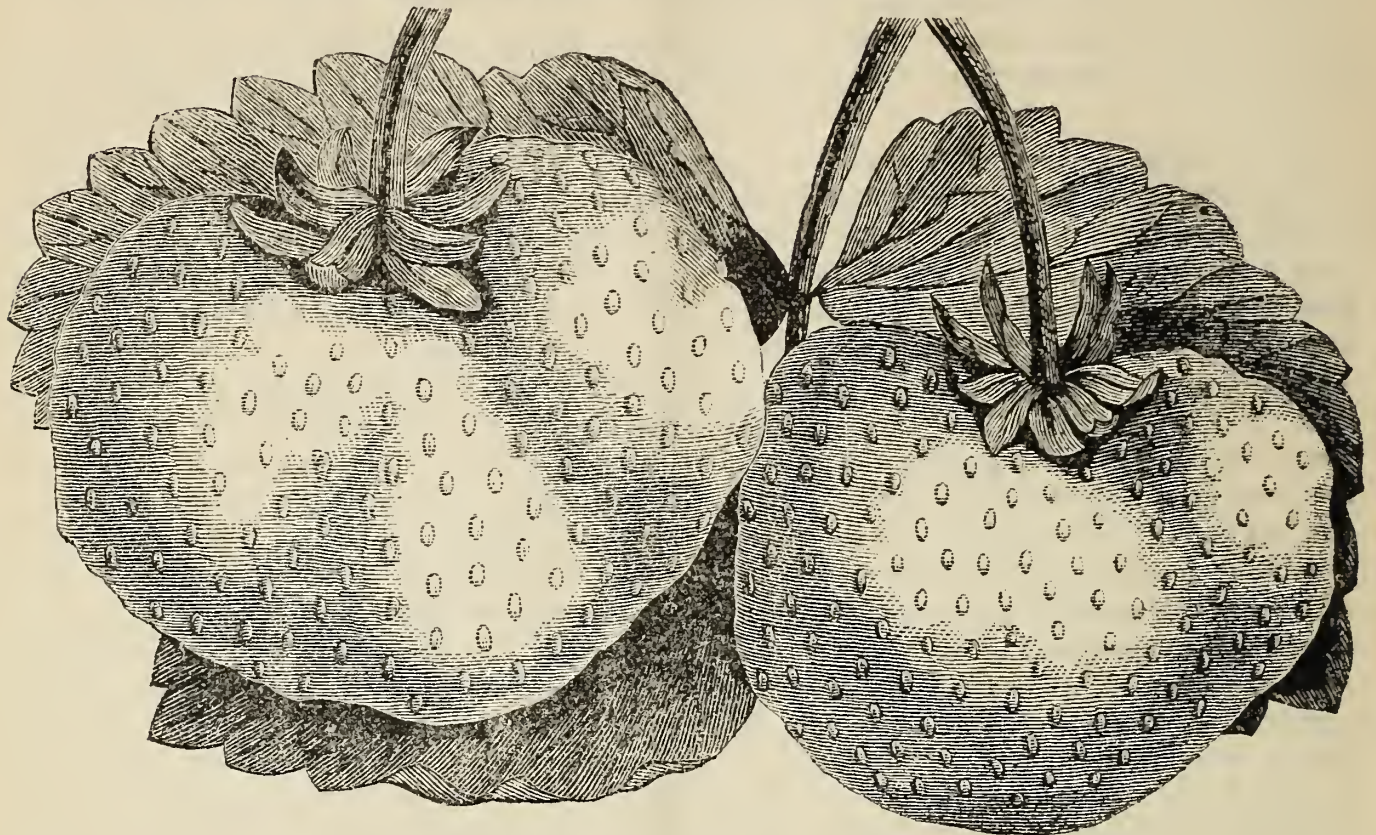
A Suggestion for Winter Strawberries.

An English journal states that “about ten thousand strawberry plants are annually forced in pots in the gardens of Sandringham (the Prince of Wales’ palace). The usual course with all the earlier batches is to start them in pots plunged in warm leaves; they are then placed on shelves anywhere and everywhere that room can be found for them and gathered in quantity from the middle of February till they come in out of doors.” Commenting on this item, Thomas Meehan, of *the Press*, remarks that, the popular view to the contrary notwithstanding, such luxuries are less costly than they seem, and that royalty ought not be permitted to monopolize them. As a matter of course, to have strawberries very much in advance of their season it would be necessary to grow them a few months in pots, and take care of them much as is described in the extract quoted, but many persons might have them at a little later date without this trouble, by simply covering the ground in which they grow with a few hot bed sash. It is remarkable Mr. Meehan thinks, that country gardeners do not make more use of glass frames for getting things earlier than they do. Glass is cheap and the sash frames are not very costly. One can glaze for himself, and any farmer can make frames good enough for the purpose. They come into use in so many ways that every farm garden ought to have a few of these sashes on hand. For strawberries all that is necessary is to have a bed growing on some nice warm spot of ground; and then set one of the frames over it. It takes very little heat to bring forth strawberry blossoms, and the glass covering protects them from frost and cold at night. A frame five feet wide and twenty feet long, fixed in this way, would give many quarts of strawberries for several weeks before the regular crops come in the open ground.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Many years ago we were presented with a large plant growing in a pot, full of strawberries, the largest ripe, at Christmas, besides a good mess of luscious strawberries for our Christmas dessert. They were grown by Mr. George Miller of Millersville Anne Arundel Co. He took up some 50 vines in October, and put them, some in pots and others in the earth of an old spent hot bed, and put on the glass. Seeing that they soon blossomed, he packed manure around the sides of the frame so as to increase the heat, and they went on to bear and perfect their fruit as if it were June. Why should not every one who has hot bed sashes, have strawberries in winter



## THE GREAT AMERICAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.



The above beautiful electrotype of this remarkable new strawberry, has been kindly loaned to us by Messrs. A. Hance & Son Nurserymen and Florists, Red Bank, New Jersey.

This wonderful strawberry is attracting great attention. It is said that the plant is prodigious, berries of colossal size, measuring nine inches in circumference, and weighing two ounces, some exceeding this. Mr. O. B. Kinsey, a druggist of Newark, N. J., certifies that the *originator* of this remarkable fruit, E. W. Durand of Irvington Essex Co., N. J., brought to his store some of the best specimens of the Great American Strawberry, and

he put them on the scale, and they were found to average two-and-one-eighth ounces each.

Mr. Durand says: "It will produce *double as much* as any other variety; it ripens late, after most varieties are gone, and as both foliage and foot-stalks are remarkably strong and large, the fruit is protected from the sun and bad weather, and held well up from the ground."

These are very desirable qualities and must attract the attention of amateurs as well as market-men. We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. A. Hance & Son in this number of the Maryland Farmer.

## POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

## NOVEMBER MEETING.

The Potomac Fruit growers' Association met at the Board of Trade Rooms, Washington, D. C., on the 1st Tuesday of Nov., C. Gillingham, President, in the chair, and Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary. After reading the minutes and disposing of routine business, the subject of *Destroying Insects* was introduced for consideration by Judge Bramhall and Mr. Patton, and discussed by different members; a lamp-light among the trees at night was recommended by the first two speakers. Col. Hiram Pitts and Mr. King had found that chickens and pigs feeding under trees did much to destroy curculio and other insects, Hoffman Smith found jarring and shaking off did some good. Others had various

experience and doubtful success and some failures.

Dr. Brainerd, from the committee, read an instructive paper on houses for *preserving fruits* in sound state. A committee to consider the subject was appointed.

Mrs. Harriet Nute was appointed to read an *Essay* at next meeting on canning and preserving fruits, in the household at home.

Mr. LeRoy Tuttle, of Washington, sent a beautiful specimen of delicious apples, called the "Spinner," raised by Gen. Spinner on his farm, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. Dr. Snodgrass exhibited a nice large red apple, from Maryland, Hoffman Smith presented a fine large, well-preserved pear, from Pennsylvania. Dr. Snodgrass exhibited finely grown tomatoes, raised in a heap of coal ashes.

D. S. C.



**DWARF PEARS.**—James Draper, of Worcester, Mass., gives his experience with dwarf pears as follows: My experience with a pear on a quince stock on my heavy, clayey soil, has been very favorable, and I have now in bearing many dwarf trees that have produced heavy crops for many years, and some trees yielding from two to four bushels of fruit annually. If one has a light or sandy soil I would not recommend dwarfs except perhaps I should want the Duchesse, Louise Bonne and Vicar, on the quince roots. On our rich, loamy and heavy clayey soils, where the pear seems to thrive best, I should set one-third to one-half of the dwarfs, taking the varieties that seem to be particularly adapted to the quince stock; of these the Duchesse, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Belle Lucrative, Vicar, Doyenne du Comice, Beurre Superfin, and perhaps the Clapp's Favorite. I should plant these trees between the standards, and by so doing we can plant nearly double the number of trees on an acre. Pear trees may be set in rows twenty feet apart, and twenty feet apart in the rows. By planting dwarfs between we get the trees ten feet apart in each row, which is a good distance for an orchard.

The Pear should not be allowed to remain on the tree until it gets a little soft, for then its quality not only becomes injured, but it is impossible to ship in good order. As soon as the fruit will cleave freely from the branches by the stem it has arrived at the proper point for picking, no matter how hard it may be. In a few days the light color will begin to appear, and then it should be sent to the market promptly while yet in a hard condition. Pears managed in this manner will be very superior in quality, and will command, when properly assorted and put into clean, neat packages, the highest market price.—*Chatham Courier.*

**TAR ON FRUIT TREES.**—*North Carolina*.—According to the experience of Mr. Henry Reynolds of this county, tar is a perfect remedy for scarred and sun-cracked apple-trees. He says that by coating with new tar the trunk of a favorite fruit-bearer that was cracked and so decayed that the bark was dead and would peel off, he has restored it fully. He applies it to all the branches that show signs of decay. Since practicing this cheap remedy, he has not been troubled with insects. By applying tar to the trunk, and clearing away the surface at the roots so as to let it run down on them, peach-trees badly damaged by borers are fully restored. Replace the dirt, and you will have no more trouble with the tree for two years or more. If the tar is applied to young trees, the borers will not trouble them at all. He states that the coating should be applied in the winter, or early in the spring, with new tar.

[We take the above from one of the monthly reports of the Agricultural Department, and give it to the fruit growers for trial. If it proves certain, it will be a very valuable discovery.

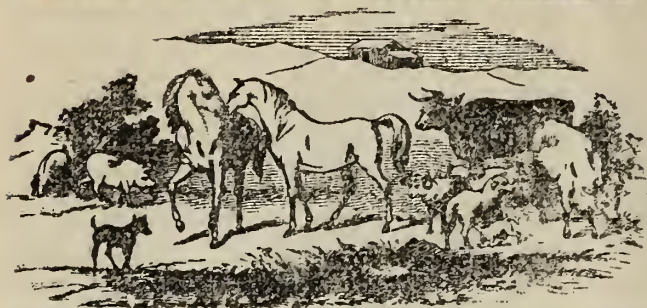
**MAGNITUDE OF THE FRUIT INTEREST.**—Almost every steamer from New York in the autumn and winter months carries five hundred to a thousand barrels of apples to Europe—ninety thousand barrels were landed at Liverpool during last December—and other fruits—pears, peaches, even grapes, are beginning to be shipped, refrigerated, the business promising large and rapid increase. It is estimated that we have no less than 4,500,000 acres of land in fruit, containing 112,000,000 apple trees 28,260,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees, and 141,260,000 grape vines—carrying the aggregate number of trees and vines to the vast total of 393,790,000. The produce for last year is valued at \$50,400,000 for apples, \$14,130,000 for pears, \$56,135,000 for peaches, \$2,118,900 for grapes, \$5,000,000 for strawberries, and \$10,432,800 for other fruits—the total of which sums, \$138,216,700, is nearly equal to half the value of an average crop of wheat. California alone has 60,000 acres in vineyards, containing 43,000,000 vines, and producing 10,000,000 gallons of wine per annum. From New York State, 1,500,000 barrels of apples are sent away in a year, and the value of a single crop in a single county has been at least a million dollars.

**SCOTCH BROOM.**—An evergreen plant. The tops of the *cyteses scoparius*, or broom plant is used by learned physicians as an efficient remedy for that distressing disease, dropsy. This plant is quite common in Anne Arundel Co., and it, with *French Furze*, a very similar plant, I once grew extensively to conceal a few barren knolls near my house, and were eye-sores; but soon became pretty objects, especially in winter; among these plants, I sowed pine and cedar seeds that soon grew up into a fine grove, with the perennial green undergrowth of broom. It will grow well on even barren soil, is very ornamental, and bears beautiful tufts or clusters of yellow flowers, which contrast well with the thick dark green foliage. It grows from one to ten feet high. Forms a fine covert for quails and rabbits. Every farmer ought to cultivate this plant to cover his ugly knolls and stop deep washes and gullies. It is very effectual in such cases and would add much to the appearance of his farm, if it be broken in places, and would be a fine hunting ground for his boys with dog, gun, or traps—for birds and rabbits, or more properly *hares*. They would congregate in such protective covert, green and pleasant to the eye instead of showing a bald and ugly gully or barren hillside.

B.



## Live Stock Register.



*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### The Care of Horses.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

At a glance a person can soon tell if a horse has been properly cared for, has had the best stable care or not. No matter how well a horse is fed, unless he be properly curried, brushed and handled regularly in the stable, and has attention when at work or on the road, he will not either look as well as he should, nor will he thrive as well on his food. Other stock, if kept in a dirty shiftless condition do not return the profit they should for their food, and how much more necessary should it be to give the higher order of stock—the noble horse—the best of care.

To assist in the care of a horse, plenty of good bedding, either straw or dry leaves from the woods. The stalls should be thoroughly cleaned out every morn, and manure not left in the stables for a week or two, for the hot, violent, fermenting manure, will cause the horses feet to become diseased, often causing you to lose the use of one or more for several weeks at a time.

In cleaning the horses off in the morn, use the curry-comb only where the animal is very dirty, or where a vigorous rubbing, back and fork with the brush will not remove the dirt, and then depend on a good stout horse-brush to complete the cleansing. Especially on the legs is it desirable to use more brush and less curry-comb. Give the head a good brushing, for this part is generally neglected, and finish off by giving the whole animal a good rubbing with a coarse linen cloth; when this is done, give the legs a good rubbing with the hands until they are in a nice glow. This is of great benefit to a horse, especially to one kept for driving purposes, and serves to keep the limbs supple and in a great measure prevents a tendency to stock in the limbs, which roadsters and driving horses are more or less subject to.

By-standing on hard, dry floors, horses' feet are apt to become harsh and dry, especially in the fore-feet, the hind feet being kept moist by being full

of manure. Where the floors are hard and dry, keep bedding under the horses continually to alleviate the trouble as much as possible, while, to keep the feet moist and in a good healthy condition, apply as often as is found necessary, a lot of cow manure, which should be fresh and well pressed into the bottom of the hoof. This should be done at night, and in the morn clean out the foot well. If it still be hard, give a second dose the following night, taking care, however, not to apply oftener than necessary for fear of inducing an undue softening of the hoof.

Before, as well as after a drive, examine the feet to see that no stone or nail has lodged in them. We are always particular on this point, having come very near having a lame horse by disregarding this precaution.

Never drive a horse fast on a full stomach, nor start away from the stable at a rapid gait, if it can be avoided, but rather warm the animal up to his work gradually, and your horse will not only drive better and with less fatigue, but will be a good horse longer.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### SELECTION OF BREEDING SWINE.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

In the selection of breeding swine, much care and judgment is necessary to insure the best results in the offspring. Experience in this, as in almost all departments of labor, is productive of the most desirable results, tho' a knowledge of the main points, in both sire and dam, goes far towards settling the would-be breeder on the road to success.

Aside from the *breed* characteristics, the same rule so to speak, holds good with native bred pigs as with full bloods, in regard to the most desirable forms, &c. We must have, in the sows, good length with a correspondingly good breadth of carcass. The body should be deep and square, with but a moderate inclination to roundness in the underpart of the belly. The legs should be short, stout, well set under and strong, with no tendency to break down. The hams should be broad, deep and as square as possible, while the back, especially in the old sire and dam of the litter you wish to select from, should be nearly straight, especially as it approaches the hams. It is easy enough to get pigs which, when fat, will have rounded backs, but not so easy to get those whose backs will nearly approach a straight line. The shoulders should be full, and there should be a sufficient depth and breadth to the chest to denote plenty lung power, without which your pig is far from perfect. The



head should be broad, with a good width between the eyes; the ears moderately fine and generally inclined forward. The nose should be short,—the shorter the better. In disposition, the animal should be quiet, and should have a good appetite. Never choose an animal with a restless disposition, no matter if it does possess many desirable points, for one of that kind will be sure to disappoint the buyer. The above will go far towards assisting one in picking out a good brood sow, care being taken that she has a "roomy" look and is not too closely made. In regard to the boar selected, the above holds good with the exception of the length and build. In a breeding boar we look for a rather closer made animal, compactly built and somewhat shorter for his width than are the sows which have been selected.

In making a choice of breeding stock, if you are not buying of some reliable breeder and depend on him for good stock every way, it is well for you to inquire into the peculiarities of the parent stock, to see that there are no hereditary ailments lurking in the young stock you are about to purchase. We knew of as fine a herd of Chester Whites as we ever saw, which were the admiration of all who saw them, yet, there was one thing which ruined their sale as breeding stock, and that was the incurable—when hereditary—ailment of abortion. It was but seldom a litter could be obtained, and when it was not at all certain that the same sow would again have a live litter.

There are diseases too, which are hereditary, but which want of space prevents us from dilating on at present.

*For the Maryland Farmer,*

#### CHESTER WHITES.

We were pleased to notice in your last paper your favorable remarks on the Chester Whites, exhibited at the Maryland State Fair. Farmers generally, are being awakened to the fact, that here in the East, especially when we have to compete with the Western Pork, produced at so much less cost, it does not pay to raise "hazel splinters," but every care must be exercised to produce the most pork in the shortest time and on the least food possible; and to do this, we know no breed better suited to the average farmer, than the Chester Whites. Of late years this breed has received comparatively little "puffing," while breeders of fancy strains of imported pigs have been sounding their trumpet far and wide. The ordinary farmer is confused at the prices asked for imported animals of Berkshires &c., and these extreme prices are simply ruinous to the pork-raisers. We can

breed as good pigs here as our English cousins can, and in many cases, we are ahead. To pay exorbitant prices for *imported* animals, because they are imported and are possessed of high sounding names and rich pedigrees, is a luscious 'fancy' which the average farmer has neither the inclination nor the means to indulge. Chester Whites are a native breed and on this account, instead of being pushed aside to make room for foreigners' they should receive all the more attention. They have stood the constant test of nearly half a century and to-day will produce as much pork on the same amount of feed as any hog, and in most cases more. We have tried them side by side with Poland Chinas, and found the latter eat more and produced less. There is one thing that has injured Chester Whites in some sections, and that is the careless shipping of irresponsible breeders. But take good pure bred Chester Whites and they will tell their own pedigree in actions and not in words. From eight weeks up the Chester Whites are always in good flesh. They breed very uniform and nothing can be desired prettier than a litter of young pigs, weighing as they often do 55 and 60 lbs. each at eight weeks old. The mothers are, as a rule, very good sucklers, feeding and raising their pigs much better than the average of other sows. They are very strong, hardy and free from disease. There is a notion prevalent in many portions of the South that white skinned pigs are much more liable to manage than black pigs. However, this may be in certain cases, it is not so with Chester Whites, and we doubt whether it will apply to Yorkshires even. Yorkshires, however, having so little hair, if after being kept in the shade, are turned loose into the hot sun the cuticles of their skin will form into scales—in other words they will sanburn. But this is never the case with Chester Whites. We deem Chester Whites pre-eminently the farmer's breed of hogs just as Plymouth Rocks are the farmer's breed of fowls.

W. ATLEE BURPEE, Philadelphia.

TO DESTROY CHICKEN LICE.—An exchange gives the following recipe for getting rid of these pests.

Last summer our hen-house was so infested with this vermin that the setting hens died on their nests. One afternoon I noticed the martins carrying to their box—which was on a pole above the henery—some green leaves. Watching them I found they were getting the leaves of the male per-simmon. I gathered some of the leaves, threw them into the nests on the hen-house floor, and in less than one hour the house was free from vermin. To boil the leaves and sprinkle with the doction will be as effective.—*Southern Cultivator*.



### STOCK FEEDING.

From a very instructive paper on "The Composition of Maize Fodder." by Professor Samuel W. Johnson, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for March, we glean the following practical observations:—Regarding the influence of age upon the contents of albuminoids in forage plants, the author states that quite young meadow grass as it is found in pasturage, contains in its dry matter twenty-four per cent, of albuminoids; cut just before the bloom, twelve per cent., and at the end of blossoming eight per cent. In case both of maize fodder and meadow grass, the inferior quality of the older vegetation is compensated by the superior quantity. The author holds that in New England the farmers can raise or buy Indian corn, cotton seed, meal and other concentrated foods, and combine them with coarse fodders to make a cattle food equal or superior to the best of hay, at less cost than is involved in feeding the latter. But to throw cured maize fodder out in the cattle yard, or to feed it in the stall as hay is fed, is highly wasteful. It can not be fed alone or as an adjunct to hay; to use it profitably it must be finely cut and well mixed or alternated with maize, or cotton seed meal, brand or some similar material. Maize meal and similar articles contain too much albuminoids fat and starch for healthy and economical cattle food; Maize fodder contains too little of these and too much coarse fiber; the two should be mixed.

### A Love of Live Stock.

The farmer or fancier who undertakes to raise live stock meritoriously, and to advantage as well, must conduct the business with a sensitive love for the birds or animals he breeds, and he must make fellowship with others engaged in such occupation who possess similar tastes and sympathies.

If we entertain a love for the live stock we have around us, and feel a degree of responsibility within ourselves that the humble but useful creatures we undertake to cultivate, and tend, and improve, require a goodly share of our attention to render them valuable to us—we shall so manage our domestic birds and beasts as that they will be healthy, happy and thrifty; while we may enjoy the agreeable prospect afforded from seeing them grow and flourish under our care, and know that they are progressing to some good purpose.

A love for our fowls and chickens is indispensable. No man can raise good poultry who is not agreeable in and to the employment. These bipeds are tender things. They will not thrive un-

der neglect and careless treatment. They will do well, and give you generous returns for all the care you may bestow toward their comfort. And thus, if we cannot love the occupation and the stock, it is better not to be "bother" with the attempt to raise poultry—for there is but one way to make it pay you, and that is, the right way.—*Poultry World*.

### RECIPES FOR FARMERS.

LOCKJAW.—Every little while we read of some one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or some other part of his person and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences following them. The remedy is simple; It is only to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from any wound we ever saw.

CURES FOR COLICS IN HORSES.—We have been assured by an experienced horse-man that these recipes will speedily cure the worse sort of colic—*spasmodic colic*—2 oz. of laudanum, 10z. of spirits nitre and 1 oz. of peppermint. For wind colic, 2 oz. laudanum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of spirits camphor and 1 oz. of peppermint.

REMEDY FOR BRUISES.—The New Orleans *Home Journal*, gives the following by a correspondent, on *nail driving* which may be useful to some of our readers.

"Some time ago the writer of this undertook to drive a nail, and not being overly expert at the business, he drove his thumb nail instead of the iron nail. Now the way it hurt was not a laughing matter.

Many remedies were tried but all failed to give relief. The pain was so intense that sleep that night was out of the question, until the good wife got up at about two or three o'clock, A.M., had a fire kindled, a griddle brought in and heated, and some brown sugar put on it. Now, said she, hold your hurt thumb in the fumes of this sugar.

It was done, and presto, the relief was complete and almost instantaneous. Not another throb of pain was felt. The effect was magical. She said it had just occurred to her mind that she had seen burnt brown sugar prescribed for a bruise in OUR HOME JOURNAL. If the remedy is always as it was with me, it ought to be known all over the world."



**THE APIARY.****Bees and Honey in the South.**

BY PAUL L. VIALON.

**CHAPTER III.****MATERIALS GATHERED BY THE BEES.**

Honey, pollen or bee-bread and water are three things furnished by nature, which are indispensable to the welfare of the bees.

These matters being abundantly furnished by nature are avidiously gathered by our wonderful little workers, and they do it with an indefatigable ardor, that they don't seem to know what is rest or danger.

Whenever the bees find any sweet matter, either in the flowers, on the fruit or from other sources, etc., they gather it and store it in the hive and it is what has been known for ages as honey.

The bees use honey to secrete and elaborate the wax with which, as it has been said before, they construct their combs—mixed with pollen and water, they form the food, a jelly like substance, with which they feed the young brood.

Honey varies much in richness, color and flavor; this depends upon the sources it is gathered from and the state of the atmosphere.

**POLLEN OR BEE-BREAD.**—The fertilizing dust, or fine meal-like substance found on the stamen of flowers is called pollen or bee-bread.

The bees collect it in great quantity, under the form of little balls or pellets, upon their posterior legs and carry it to the hive and store it in cells for daily and future use. These little yellow pellets have been mistaken by many for wax.

I have just stated above that mixed with honey, it was used to feed the young, but adult bees use it as food and to elaborate wax in connection with honey. Without pollen bees cannot rear brood. Whenever pollen is scarce and it is lacking in time of breeding, the bees, if they can get access to flour, will use it in lieu of pollen. A curious fact is that the bees will gather only a single kind of pollen, at a time, or rather will gather only from one species of bloom during a trip; while different bees may have different colored pollen, the pellets on any single bee will be similar in color.

Bees require a great deal of water when building combs and rearing brood, therefore they must have access to it. Propolis or bee-glue is another substance collected by bees, which they use for coating over uneven surfaces, and for filling holes and cracks within the hive. It is a bitter, aromatic and resinous substance gathered from buds and trunks of trees and plants.

**CHAPTER IV.****NATURAL SWARMS.**

When the old Queen and a part of the bees, young and old, leave the hive to seek a new habitation, it is called a Natural Swarm.

When a colony of bees becomes populous in the spring, and storing is very active, the Queen begins to lay Drone eggs, in Drone cells, which are constructed at this time, unless there is some already in the hive. Queen cells are commenced a few days after, in which the Queen lays eggs, at different intervals, which are supplied with an abundance of Royal Jelly. As soon as one of these cells is capped over, as a general rule, if the day is bright, the Queen will leave the hive, accompanied by at least half of her children, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. This mass of bees after whirling for a few minutes in the air cluster in a body on some branch of a tree, on a bush, or in a place usually selected, which is generally shaded from the rays of the sun.

As soon as the cluster is formed, they should be hived, in the manner to be hereafter explained, as if left long they are apt to leave for the woods; also if another colony should swarm while they are hanging there, they would be quite sure to unite.

If from some cause the Queen should fail to join the bees, they will return to the hive after having clustered or before, should they discover the absence of the Queen.

The workers remaining in the hive, which has cast the swarm, are then deprived of a Queen, but have several under formation in Queen cells to which they give their care. Usually eight days after the swarm, the first young queen issues from a cell, and in two or three days she may lead a new swarm forth, which is known as a second or after swarm; but before she does this she will make a peculiar note, known as the *piping* of the Queen. This piping is done by her to ascertain whether there is a rival Queen in the hive; and if the piping of another Queen that has matured is heard, but which is still in the cell and kept there by the bees, then the first Queen may lead another swarm. After the issue of this second swarm, the piping may be heard again and a third swarm may issue. But if the issue of the first swarm has allayed the desire or instinct of swarming, all the queen cells are destroyed by the first young Queen, which will be the one destined to continue the work of reproduction after her fertilization by a Drone.

First swarms issue during a fine day, but after swarms very often issue in any weather.

First swarms can be shaken and scooped out without any danger, as the bees being gorged with



honey are perfectly harmless; but it is not generally the case with after swarms, which have then a young unfertilized Queen.

The swarming season in this latitude usually commences by the first of April, sometimes sooner, and generally ends in fifteen days; I have had swarms to issue the 18th March and continue to the 10th of April. We very often have a second swarming season in July.

I have failed so far to discover any reliable external appearances which could indicate when the bees would swarm. Bees will swarm without clustering out in front of the hive and they often cluster out without swarming.

The only sure and reliable indication is to examine the inside of the hive, when the time of swarming comes, which is easily done with the movable frame hive, as we have only to lift out the frames; if the colony is preparing to swarm, Queen cells are seen with eggs, or larvæ; nearly ready to seal or be sealed over. A swarm will issue the day or next day after the first cell is sealed over, if it is a fine day. As second and after swarms are not profitable, it would be well to cut all the Queen cells out but one, as soon as the first swarm is cast, which will prevent further swarming, as this Queen, when hatched, finding no rival Queen, will take full possession of the hive and have no idea of swarming. But as a wise apiarist must always have extra queens on hand, it will be better to destroy all the cells and introduce a fertile queen by which means nearly three weeks are gained, and this, too, when honey is coming very fast. Though these Queen cells, instead of being destroyed, may be profitably employed in forming nuclei, in the manner to be hereafter described. The hiving of a swarm, as a general rule, is very easily performed. As soon as the cluster is nearly formed, place the hive on a platform or sheet, raised about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch by inserting one or two strips underneath to allow a good chance to the bees to enter when shaken in front of the hive. By this time the bees will be fully clustered. Now having a light box about 15 inches square, or better a basket to shake or brush the cluster in, and a turkey's wing to be used for brushing the bees if necessary, we proceed to take the swarm.

If the cluster be on a branch, shake all the bees in the basket and empty them in front of the empty hive. Should they be on a wall, on a fence, or on a trunk of a tree, brush them in the basket with the turkey's wing and proceed as before. There are many inconvenient places where a swarm might cluster, but as I suppose Natural Swarms will not be allowed, I don't think the description necessary. As soon as all the bees have entered the hive, with the exception of a few flying around, it must be taken to its permanent stand.

When a swarm is hived it should be provided with one frame of brood and one of honey—it will not only give them a good start, but the frame of brood in all stages of growth will prevent it from leaving the hive, and in case the Queen is lost or accidentally killed, it will have the materials to form another; and the frame of honey may become necessary to prevent starvation, in case the yield of honey should cease before it had time to store any.

I am unable to give any way to stop a swarm from going to the woods, as all directions given so far have failed with me. And the infernal music or noise made with the pans, or anything to make a horrible din to stop a swarm, is useless, unless it is to rouse up the whole neighborhood to let them know that the swarm is yours, etc.

Mr. Quinby says that, "Perhaps, one" swarm in three hundred will depart for the woods without clustering." And I must say this is my experience.

Now, before entering on another subject, I will say don't have Natural Swarms, in manner to be explained, but if you should, always give them some comb for pattern, and insist on having each comb built between two good ones, as this will save future trouble, as you will have by this means all straight combs.—*Our Home Journal*.

SHAVING SOAP.—To obtain a good soap for shaving is by no means always easy. The great desideratum is to have a soap that makes readily a rich lather which is slow to dry, and that does not require hot water. The most convenient kinds for use is the form of paste, so that a little may be taken on the finger and rubbed over the beard; then the brush finishes the process of preparation for the razor. According to the *Druggist's Circular*, the following formula produces soap that leaves nothing further in this respect to be desired: Take

White soap	. . . . .	4 oz.
Spermaceti	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Olive oil	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

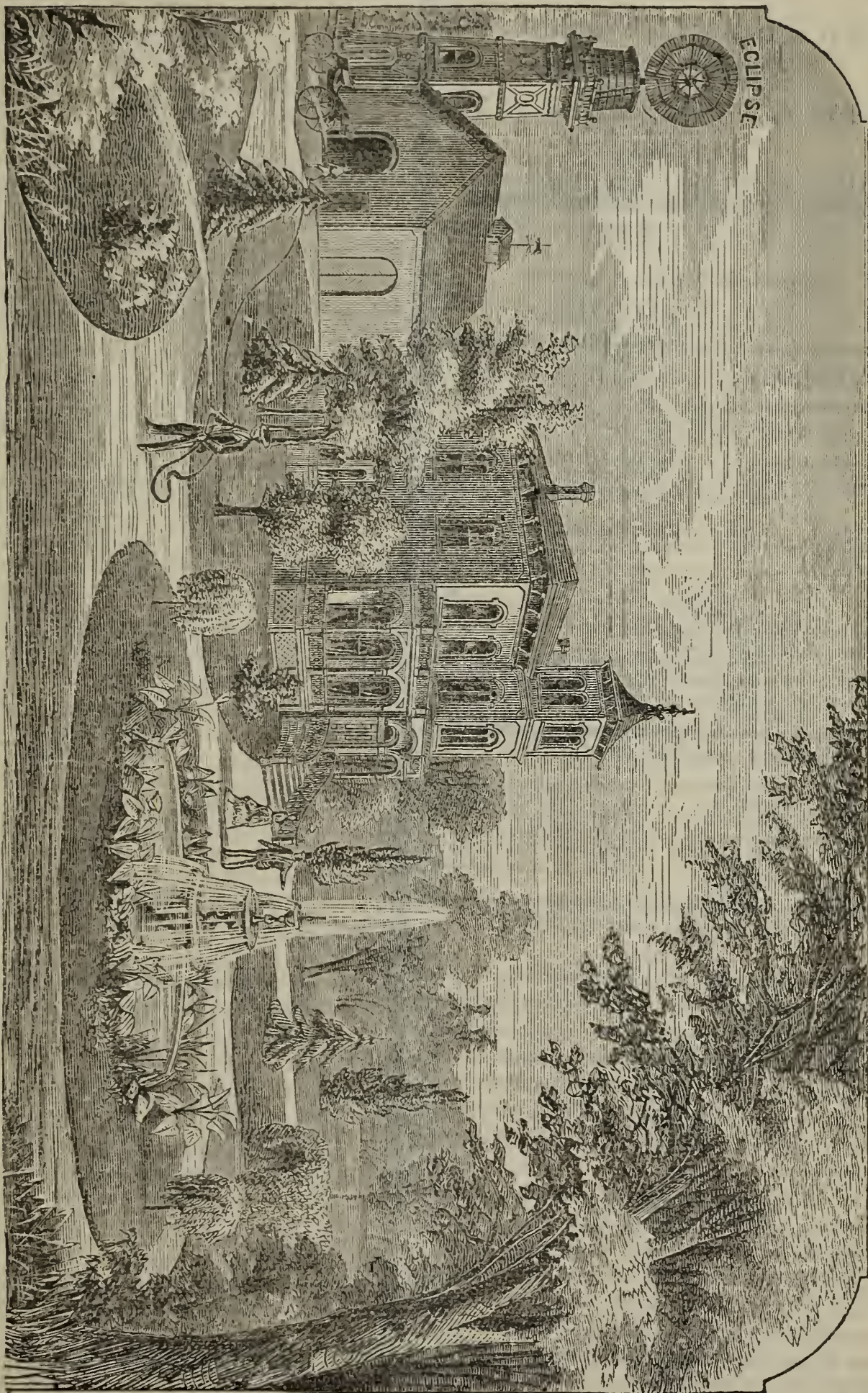
Melt them together, and stir until nearly cold. Scent with such oils as may be most agreeable.

Another soap may be made by taking

White wax,	
Spermaceti,	
Almond oil,	. . . . . 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Melt, and before cooling rub in two cakes of Windsor soap which have previously been reduced to a paste with a small quantity of rose-water. This last, probably, is not unlike a superior shaving soap that has long been in use, and is known as "rypophagon" soap,—a first-rate thing with a very wonderful name.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*.



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The Eclipse Wind Mill is beyond doubt one of the best, most durable, cheapest and easiest managed of all its predecessors, as far as we are able to judge from the great number of distinguished farmers and others, who have fully tested its merits. We refer, with confidence, our readers to its advertisement in this number.



THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER,**  
 A STANDARD MAGAZINE.  
**EZRA WHITMAN,**  
 Proprietor.  
 COL. S. S. MILLS, Conducting Editor.  
 OFFICE, 141 WEST PRATT STREET,  
 Opposite Maltby House,  
 BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

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THE MARYLAND FARMER

Is the oldest continuously published Agricultural Magazine that has lived and grown and prospered to a wide circulation, without any suspension or change of owners—in Maryland or south of Philadelphia; and it is now so well established on a permanent basis, and skillful industry, that it will continue to live and improve as long as there is need for such a journal.

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Post Masters are respectfully requested to obtain subscribers and retain the percentage.

IN MEMORIAM.

It pains us to discharge the sad duty of announcing to our readers the death of COL. SAMUEL SANDS MILLS, conducting Editor of the Maryland Farmer from its commencement.

Col. Mills was born in Baltimore City on the 11th January 1820 and died on the 13th November 1877, being 58 days short of 58 years old. He had been ill for eight weeks, suffering from an intestinal abscess from which he probably would have recovered, but erysipelas set in and caused his death. He died very quietly and expressed his willingness to obey the dread summons—He leaves a wife and two children, his son Frank and a daughter, Mrs. Wm. C. Read. His son S. S. Mills, Jr. died only about 10 months ago in New York City, to which he had removed a short time before his death. He was a young man of such genius and talent as ensured a rich future fame, hence his death was a severe blow to his fond father.

At the time of Col. Mills' death he was High Sheriff of Baltimore City, his term of that responsible office was about to close, when during his illness, on the 6th of November, he was elected a member of the Legislature of Maryland and had he lived, it was confidently expected by the public he would have been made Speaker of the House of Delegates. Of his public life, we prefer to use, rather than write it ourselves, the admirable biographical sketch of his career which we find in "The Sun" of the 14th ultimo:—"He served his apprenticeship as a printer to his uncle, Samuel Sands, and on reaching his majority became the foreman in the office. Afterwards, as a partner of his uncle, he started the Rural Register, an agricultural paper, and he was also concerned with Mr. Sands in publishing the American Farmer. In the troubled times at the outbreak of the war he published the South, an afternoon daily newspaper, and was thrown into Fort McHenry, where he was detained a prisoner seven months. This broke him up entirely, and he went to Washington and worked at his trade. While thus employed, Mr. E. Whitman, determined to establish the Maryland Farmer, and tendered the position of Conducting Editor, to Col. Mills, which was accepted and in that position he remained to the day of his death.

In 1848 he was president of the Baltimore Typographical Union. He was always connected with the militia of the State. He was captain of the old Independent Blues, and was colonel of the fifty-third Regiment. During the Mexican war, as a lieutenant, he was sent to Mexico to bring to Baltimore the remains of Col. W. H. Watson, a former commander of the Independent Blues who was killed at Monterey, in command of the Baltimore battalion of Mexican volunteers. With the remains of Col. Watson he also brought home to their friends the remains of Capt. Randolph Ridgely, of Ringgold's Flying Artillery; Lieut. Herman Stump of Harford county; Col. Graham, of Wash-



ington; Capt. Boyle, of Washington; and Private Pearson, of Baltimore. As colonel of the fifty-third he participated in the suppression of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, and previously was in service during the riots on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He was for a time professor of military tactics in the High School of Baltimore, now City College. In 1874 he reorganized the old Independent Greys, which was attached as company D, to the fifth Regiment, M. N. G. and he served with his regiment in suppressing the late July disturbances in Baltimore. He was active in the old volunteer Fire Department, and was president of Friendship No. 3. He was an active member of the Maryland Institute, and was a member of the order of Masons, Odd-Fellows, Golden Eagle, Mechanics, Knights of Pythias, of which latter he was Grand Chancellor. He was also connected with the Schuetzen Germania Mænnerchor, Harmonie, Maryland Yacht Club, Chesapeake Club and other social organizations, which his genial qualities fitted him to enjoy.

The only political position he ever held in the city before his election as sheriff in 1875 was that of member of the city council from the seventh ward. He was for four successive terms a member of the first branch and two years in the second branch from the seventh and eighth wards. He was for one season of the Legislature State printer. His election to the Legislature from the first district of Baltimore city would have enabled him to leave the sheriffalty for a wider field, had he lived."

He was buried on the 16th ultimo, with military honors by the Fifth Regiment, in which he was Captain of company D. The funeral cortege was immense, which attested the strong hold he had upon the people of Baltimore, and the high estimate they placed upon his noble character.

Representatives of the many Orders, philanthropic and social organizations, of which he was a member, assisted in the solemn rites, designated by their respective regalias and badges.

But it is our special province to speak of the inner man and his excellencies as a man in social life. The daily intercourse of many years, without even a moment occurring when the most perfect fraternal friendship was clouded, between the Publisher and the Editor, evidences the perfect confidence and regard of the former in the unsullied honor and unwavering friendship of the latter. There are others connected with the MARYLAND FARMER office who were brought into daily association with Col. Mills, and who were won by his genial qualities, his frankness and generous sympathy to increase daily their affection and admiration for him. The writer of this, who, though stranger to him by birth, yet a Marylander, an early acquaintance was formed, which ripened into intimacy, on his becoming associate Editor, and came to love him as a brother, and can truthfully bear witness to his character as an indulgent father, to his almost womanly tenderness and devotion as a husband, and his unswerving fidelity as a friend.

Our deepest sympathies are enlisted for his bereaved household.

His agreeable manners, honesty and bravery in all things and on all occasions, ingenuousness and liberality in his dealings, amiable deportment unstinting charity whenever called upon, commanded the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him, and secured the best affections of a host of friends, who took a pride in calling a man of his sterling worth, *a friend!*

A short time since, our friend was in the enjoyment of an uncommon active existence, the fullness of contentment and good nature animated his fine, handsome face, health sat upon his cheeks and his manly form was lusty with life and so full of vigor that it seemed impregnable to the attacks of the fell destroyer. But alas! to day he is entombed with the throng of honored dead at Greenmount, his narrow resting place covered by a mound of the loveliest and rarest flowers, the offerings from friends who survive to mourn the grievous loss they have sustained. What a lesson for the living to profit by!

He possessed all the noble qualities that adorn human nature, and was all, in *all* things that becomes a *man*. He was gifted with rare natural abilities, and his mind was well stored with the fruits of knowledge obtained by discriminating observation, reading the choicest literature and frequent association with the highest cultured intellects of the country. Yet all is vanity—he is dead, and we are left, that we may imitate his example.

It is with sincere, heart-sorrow that we perform this last, distressful office of friendship, in paying so feeble a tribute to the memory of our deceased associate.

The *Daily News*, gives the following glowing yet truthful tribute to our deceased friend:—He was one of those genial warmhearted men who carry sunshine with them everywhere and who attract and make friends wherever they go. Generous to a fault, he never heard the cry of distress without responding to it; never saw a sorrowful countenance, but his heart swelled; never met human suffering or grief without relieving or consoling it. A creature of impulse he was, sharing the pain of the afflicted and ready to spring to the help of a fellow creature, no matter what the trouble, the cost of the danger.

Everybody knew him as a big-hearted, liberal, genial man; everybody loved him who was ever fortunate enough to know him. As a husband he was fond, gentle and domestic; as a father he was indulgent and devoted to his children; as a man he was brave and generous and true; as a public officer he was faithful, conscientious, and dutiful. His personal popularity was so great that he could easily be elected to any office he would accept. Again and again he was returned to the City Council; he was elected two years ago by an overwhelming



majority to the Sheriffalty and a few days ago he was elected to the House of Delegates. He would have been Speaker of the next House without question and almost without opposition. No man ever stepped from earth to heaven leaving warmer friends or a more cherished memory.

In his death our city has sustained a serious loss. Men like Samuel S. Mills cannot be spared in any community, and when they go, there is reason for lamentation.

The *Prince Georgian of Upper Marlborough*, speaks thus of the DEATH OF COL. S. SANDS MILLS.

This accomplished gentleman and scholar, one of the most popular men who ever lived, late sheriff and member-elect to the next House of Delegates from Baltimore City, died at his residence there on Tuesday last, in the 58th year of his age.

The deceased was apprenticed in his youth to the printing business and has all his life been connected with the press—the *Maryland Farmer* which he established in connection with Mr. EZRA WHITMAN, having received his latest and best efforts. He was known to the profession far and wide, and his brilliant conversational qualities and refined humor made him justly popular with all. Since his election to the Legislature his name has been prominently connected with the Speakership of the House, which, considering it would have been his first term in that body, is a very high compliment. We hazard nothing, however, in saying that he would have graced the position as proudly as any member there, and further, that whether upon the floor or in the chair he would have made a record this winter of which any one could be proud.

We shall miss his handsome form and genial smile when next in Baltimore, but shall long remember him as one of nature's nobleman:

NEW KINDS OF WHEAT RECEIVED FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE:—We are obliged to Prof. Henry, the distinguished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, for a small quantity of each sort of wheat received by the *Institution*, from *Tasmania*.

One sample—the "*Farmers Friend*" is a plump, beautiful white grain; the other—"Purple Straw" is a light red, large grain, and longer berry than the white specimen. Both are remarkably beautiful grains, though we incline to prefer the white.

Any of our friends who wish to try either kind will, on application by letter, or will call at our office, be cheerfully given a small quantity to test, on condition that they give it a fair trial and report next year—the results. It may prove a great and valuable accession to our cereals.

THE NEW VOLUME OF THE MARYLAND FARMER FOR 1878, will be commenced on the 1st of January next, and NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE MARYLAND FARMER, PUBLISHED BY E. WHITMAN, BALTIMORE, AND DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE, STOCK RAISING, POULTRY, BEE KEEPING, AND HAS ALSO A DEPARTMENT FOR THE LADIES.

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### RENEWALS.

We would remind our readers, whose subscription commences in January, that this (December) number of the FARMER, is the last of this volume, and that a new one begins in January next. An early RENEWAL is solicited—which can be done by enclosing us \$1.50 for one year. At the same time each of our old subscribers might, with very little trouble, send us *one* or more new subscribers for the year 1878. Let all make an effort, and thereby place us under obligation to them.

### How to Double our Subscription.

By each of our present subscribers sending us a *new* name—which can be done in almost any neighborhood. This suggestion being carried out the "Maryland Farmer" would receive an impetus that we know would be advantageous to ourselves, and we believe, promote the interest of agriculture.

### NOW IS THE TIME!

Our friends should commence *now* to procure subscribers for our new volume for 1878.

### SEND US NAMES.

We will thank every reader of the FARMER who sends us the names of farmers receiving mail at their post office—to such we will gladly send specimen copies of the MARYLAND FARMER.

If our subscribers would, on every suitable occasion, show a copy of the FARMER to their friends when visiting, or being visited it would probably add several thousand to our list in 1878. Try it.

FARMERS:—Let us have in plain language your experience as to crops, soils suited to different crops,—also what you know about fertilizers. Such interchange of views and facts will greatly enhance the interests of farming and be instructive and interesting to all readers.



### ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

We present the following letter of an esteemed friend in California, which will be read with interest by all, as coming from a late Marylander who has sought his home in that tropical clime of wondrous fruits and flowers and auriferous soil

*For the Maryland Farmer*

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 11th 1877.

The facts and subjects connected with California are so replete with interest that it is a difficult matter to convey in one short sketch, a very detailed account of its principal resources, so it is my purpose to present the general outline of what one must see for himself to fully appreciate. Many are disposed to think that San Francisco contains about all of California, and that one need not look outside of the Golden City for much that would be attractive or interesting, but while the city itself is a marvel of what industry and energy applied to great wealth can do. There are many other exhibitions in the popular and thriving Cities and Towns, that are scattered throughout our territory of 800 miles in length by 200 or 300 in width. This city boasts of many fine buildings and its hotel accommodations are not to be surpassed in the world but probably in no other city of the United States do the people prefer living in that way, which accounts in a great measure for the construction of such costly palaces, as the "Palace." "Baldwins", and other houses that are being famed the world over.

A finer and nobler class of ships do not visit any other port—all deep sea vessels, and the commercial advantages give to this city, opportunities denied elsewhere on our coast, and which will make this city what it is destined in the near future to be—one of the greatest cities in the world! Across the beautiful bay, and having, half hourly, communication daily with San Francisco, is *Oakland*, a growing city of 40,000 inhabitants, having much the same relation to this city that Brooklyn does to New York.

Oakland is the terminus of that great monopoly, the Central Pacific Railroad, or rather two and a half miles out, in the bay, at the end of a dock of that length, constructed to deep water, and all overland passengers pass through Oakland in that way to San Francisco. The city itself quite the opposite of the sister city, is very flat and level with an almost imperceptible decline to the foot of the hills, back of the city, and on that account is considered by many, not so healthy; but the drainage is excellent, and it is a desirable place for many reasons, particularly in the summer as the

wind's force is broken in crossing the wide bay, and is little felt, comparatively speaking, in *Oakland*,

Railroad communication with the interior is being accomplished all the time, and towns are springing up here and there, that were only awaiting for an outlet for their business; and the interior is now rapidly developing after its dormant state for so long a time.

Search for health is the chief motive prompting many to visit this State and the balmy air of Southern California does wonders for thousands coming for nothing else. save a good climate, standing perhaps at the head of favorite Resorts for the invalid, is—Santa Barbara, a delightful little place—nearly 300 miles south of San Francisco, and it possesses many charms to make it the place it is. It is located in a Valley running to the water edge, entirely sheltered from the winds by the high hills on either side, and is possessed of one of the finest climates in the world, and considered by many whose sole purpose has been to find a good climate; the very best for all throat and lung troubles, and indeed it seems to be a sovereign remedy for every form of disease. They perpetrate grim jokes though, at that health resort, that are rather startling to invalids, as for instance: shortly after one of the steamers left the Santa Barbara dock on her homeward trip, a delicate looking gent remarked to his friend as they were discussing the place just left—"its merits and demerits" said he, "upon my arrival here, and before I had even left the boat I was interviewed by an enterprising undertaker who wished to make a contract for my body before the other fellow got me ashore. Santa Barbara has no back country, and will never amount to anything in the way of business except for its reputation of being considered the Saratoga of the Pacific Coast. San Buena Ventura, a score of miles further South, ships more grain than any other point on the coast and seems to be prospering finely, being situated with a large back county, and at present, much talked of in connection with the oil discoveries in the immediate region of country; the place seems likely to assume very extended proportions, and be classed with the leading exporting cities of the State.

Still further south—a matter of 50 miles or more—we come to Santa Monica, the sea port for Los Angeles, the City of the Angels, located 16 miles from the coast inland. The coast Range make a break here and leaves an immense plain, leading back to this old and chief city of Southern California, Los Angeles, we find it to be a town of 15,000 inhabitants, the center of, or at least six railroads,



with a fine surrounding country that will produce not only cereals of a colder clime, but all semi-tropical fruits, and even the *banana*. Were the project of dividing the State ever put into effect, Los Angeles would undoubtedly become the capital. 150 miles further south, and close to the frontier of Mexico lies San Diego, its two chief attractions being the climate and good harbor—the only really good one south of San Francisco. From Point Conception down the whole coast is an open roadstead, and it is very seldom indeed when a vessel may not receive and discharge alongside of a rock.

The Jews seem to control most of the business south, having had a good start in California, owing to the Yankee's haste to get rich in the mines. They were content with a slower way of making money, and have had by far the largest share of business, but they are weakening now—seem to be giving way to a class of traders who are vastly preferred.

A narrow gauge Rail Road, will doubtless in time, connect all of these places along the coast and give a real zest and impulse to the coast business, and the hope of large returns will attract dormant capital that will surely be well invested in this rather undeveloped part of California, but I have already taken up too much of your valuable time and space, and must close.

Yours truly, H. F. W.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### The Wicomico Agricultural Fair.

*Mr. Editor:*—You say, you would like to hear something about "our fair." Well, if instead of galavanting off to Frederick, you had fulfilled your partial promise, and come "down the Eastern Shore," you would have met, not President Hayes, but Wicomico,—as you did not, I must tell you what a nice time we had, and how sorry you ought to be, to think you missed it all.

Philadelphia had her Centennial; Baltimore her Horticultural and Pomological Exhibition, and Wicomico her Agricultural Fair, and you know the old adage, "Every crow thinks her's the blackest." And so, "If ignorance were bliss, t'were folly to be wise."

The officers and prominent members were indefatigable in their efforts to promote the comfort and pleasure of the visitors; it was truly an outpouring of farmers and their families, who one and all, young and old, seemed to manifest a great interest in the exhibition.

The Fair Grounds are situated about a mile from Salisbury, well located and nicely fitted up, with suitable buildings and enclosure. The weather was favorable, and the people turned out "en masse."

The show of poultry was very good, some fine trios of light Brahma, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Spanish, and attracted general attention; handsome ducks and geese, and most beautiful pigeons. The display of live stock was very limited; but "live and learn," with *excelsior* for their motto, Wicomico farmers will do better in the future.

The driving track is a half mile course and was in fine condition—but alas!—the horses—where were they?—echo answers, where? However, the crowd came to be pleased and whether the noble animal, bolted the track, refused to go, or did his best, he was enthusiastically cheered. And last, but by no means the least attractive place was our Floral Hall, it was truly "A thing of beauty and a joy forever." Why is it, women are so fond of shows? Do you know an old servant, once said "he believed if the devil was to give a show his mistress would go, not because she liked the showman; but she wanted to see all that could be seen;" and I guess that's so; our ladies turned out in full force.

The ladies department I have never seen surpassed at any Fair. The exhibits were so numerous and the work so tastefully and elegantly executed; so many pretty things on every side, in zephyr, straw, feathers; cotton, paper, and in fact, every available material made up in fancy or useful articles, quite enough to supply a regiment; carpets without number; bright pictures upon the walls, showing real talent and familiar faces, admirably executed in our Photographic Gallery, added greatly to the decorations of the room. The center of the Hall, was devoted to Flowers and many rare and beautiful specimens, showed great skill and care in their cultivation and the lady cultivators deserve credit for their fine display. The array of cut flowers was very fine, and the floral designs elegantly and tastefully gotten up.

But you would forget all, when you turned to the household department. The tables literally groaned under the weight of good things upon them. Everything was there, that an Epicurean palate might crave or the taste of a sybarite could fancy. It is often said that an Eastern Shore housekeeper never thinks she has enough upon the table, and as every woman in the county felt responsible for the loading of this one, you may imagine the result. But Mr. Editor, time and space forbid I should tell of meats, bread, butter, sauces, pickles, preserves, puddings, cakes, fruit, &c., or describe the cramming process that took place in the lunch room, or to whisper one word to you of the "old peach brandy and honey," apple brandy and sparkling wine, that boasted of greater age than our county itself, and the many toasts that were drank, wishing a happy meeting another year, and the success and advancement of the Mechanical and Agricultural Association, of Wicomico; I close this letter.

WICOMICO.

N. B.—A'int you sorry you didn't come?

[We are sorry indeed. The national dignitaries are not to be compared to the ladies and yeomen of Wicomico, as far as social enjoyment is concerned, in our estimation.—ED. MD. FAR.]



## THE DAIRY.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### DAIRY STOCK.

BY D. Z. EVANS JR.

There are, properly speaking, two kinds of dairy stock—butter-dairy stock and milk-dairy stock, the Ayrshires undoubtedly being at the head of the latter named kind, while the Jerseys and Guernseys head the list of the former kind. Almost all are familiar with the Jerseys, but there are but few who have ever seen or tried the Guernseys. The Guernseys are a larger and rather coarser breed than the Jerseys: have more size and substance, while at the butter tub they pronounce, emphatically, their superior excellence, as they make a rich colored butter of that peculiar waxy nature so totally different from much of the so called "Fancy" butter, which is often greasy in its nature. The Guernseys have, for very many years, been bred, and reared for *utility*, mere beauty of form and markings being considered of mere secondary importance, tho' they are by no means, unprepossessing in appearance, for some of them are real beauties. One of those in our possession we would not like any person to say was not a beauty, for we would think he was no judge of fine cattle. The grades from this breed are very valuable animals, and superior as butter dairy cows.

We do not mean to question the value of the Jerseys as prime butter makers, for we like them exceedingly well, both as full-bloods and grades and have some fine Jersey blood in our possession; yet our experience, so far has been in favor of the Guernseys.

Farmers, as a class, do not seem to realize the fact that grade cows make such valuable animals, in many cases exceeding full bloods. They undoubtedly owe their superiority to the full-bloods and the increase of desirable dairy qualities in the offspring from a full blood bull and a good, ordinary cow is no doubt due to the strength of constitution and hardiness of the native cow acting as an impetus to the qualities possessed by the breed to which the bull belongs, and thus intensifies them in the half-blood. This being a well known fact amongst those who have tried it, and who have seen it tried, it does seem strange to us that farmers do not secure the services of a full-blood bull for their best native dairy cows, and thus lay the foundation of a far more valuable herd of dairy animals. A full blood bull calf can now be bought at a fair price, all the way from \$50 to \$200, according to age and breeding. If a single

farmer does not care to go to the individual expense of buying one, let him induce a few of his neighboring farmers to join him, and then let them all use him in common, sharing, pro rata, the expense of keeping him, charging outsiders from \$3 to \$5 for each cow served.

The largest room in the world is the room for improvement, and it is no less true when applied to improvement in dairy stock. We would be pleased to see at least one enterprising man in each neighborhood take hold of this matter of improving the butter dairy stock of their section; and he who is the first one to start it will be the first one to reap the benefits which must surely accrue, and which are as substantial as they are sure.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### On Milk Cows, and Guenon's Rule for Selecting Them.

It was with no little surprise, I read in the *Country Gentleman*, a few weeks ago, an article from the pen of Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky; in which he boldly, and without qualification, condemned Guenon's system of judging Milk Cows, as an unmitigated humbug, without giving any conclusive reasons to the writer for so bold a stroke of the pen, in face of much evidence to the contrary.

For reasons I propose to give—I feel justified in saying, that I think it one of the most important discoveries ever made, to enable one to form some idea of the milking qualities of cows. My experience with stock of any kind only goes back some eleven years, which was the time when my ambition was gratified by the purchase of a miserably poor, run down farm, desiring such for experiment; having an idea then that a little super phosphate (made by those gentlemen, who think they know just what farmers need) would soon bring it up to what might be expected from a virgin soil. A slight mistake; being exceedingly fond of milk, and quantity as well as quality was desired, and from what I had read—supposed I was only to buy an Alderney cow, whose pedigree called for 14 lbs. of butter a week, which would represent about 42 gallons of milk—six gallons a day; quite enough for my small family. Armed with material of this sort, with a pedigree running thus, out of Lady North, imported by Mr. S., making 14 lbs. of gilt edge butter a week, &c., the verdant farmer commenced operations; not necessary to report another slight mistake or how near I came to my six gallons of milk, or two pounds of butter a day; but will gently whisper—that for a family of four we had to purchase butter from the city the first two summers. The absence of grass had something to do with this latter trouble.



The experiment with pigs, improved Chesters, with small bones, small eaters, &c.; and with chickens, great layers and poor setters proving equally unsatisfactory; other tactics followed, and now commences my experiments based on the Guenon theory, and I intend confining myself to simple facts.

"Guenon's Work" now purchased and studied and from such testimony as is recorded in it, I concluded if human tongue could be relied upon there must be something in it; and at once commenced work by visiting the cattle scales, and from a large number of cows for sale on that day two were purchased as dry cows, but with calf, costing four cents a pound. This was early in November, they were sent to the farm and either from a change of feed, (having by this time good grass,) or location they commenced giving milk and did so all winter; the two making from five to six lbs. of butter a week, which Prof. Johnson, of England, says is about the average for Great Britain. See Johnson's Chemistry, page 553, where, will be found the average yield of butter in different countries, in good pasture. Beware of 14 pounders, they are few and far between. They milked to within about four weeks of calving time, both coming in about the same time in the spring and proving to be splendid milkers. This result increased my faith. A short time afterwards seeing a small, poor, muly, looking as if she had been raised, on pine tops; coming from the northern neck of Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahanock, for sale on the wharf, with a finely marked escutcheon and a small, flabby bag; but good teats; she was purchased for \$12, on a venture, being assured she was with calf, which proved to be the case. She was so ugly, and so different from any animal in the place that every thing was spiteful to her which excited my compassion, and whenever on the farm I took extra pains to show her she had one friend by giving her an extra feed of chaf and bran, requiring some effort to teach her that such food was fit to eat, being entirely unknown to her. She improved rapidly in size and looks, and in due time had her calf. Finding a customer in the neighborhood, (Mr. J. Coleman,) she was sold, and the purchaser informed me from time to time she was supplying his and his brothers family with milk and butter, and proved to be an excellent cow.

The same summer—driving out with my wife, we were both attracted by a beautiful heifer, about 3 years old—never having had a calf; but from appearances, likely to have one by fall. After examination, I remarked, that according to Guenon she never would be a milker; but my companion

taking such a fancy to her, (ladies always preferring the beautiful,) I determined to purchase her, if to be had on fair terms. Finding the owner, (Mr. Kelly,) we soon came to terms; and that day she was delivered at her new home, and was much admired by our visiting friends. Her shape, color and horns were perfect; but her escutcheon indicating what Guenon terms—a bastard cow. In a few weeks she was as fat as a seal—and early in winter had her calf—which in five weeks, was only a passable one; and in three months afterwards her milk was gone. Coming in with her second calf, our pet was sold in the city, and her beauty created a lively competition among the dealers, and she brought ten dollars more than I expected. He sold her to a private party, making his usual middle man's profit; and some weeks afterwards I was summoned in a trial. The dealer having been sued on "a put up job" of selling a dry cow with another calf. The party calling on me I satisfied him it was all right—for I had seen this calf before it could stand, and was amused at its efforts to get up. So that the suit did not come to trial. A similar purchase was made with like results; but rather than cheat any one she was sold for beef.

Since the above results, I have confined myself to the system spoken of, and have purchased quite a number of cows—buying in the fall, to winter and selling them in the spring; and cannot recall a single failure, and in most cases had an opportunity of learning their history, as they were purchased by parties known, and having so much faith in the rule have agreed to wait for the money until the cow proved as represented; and in not a single case has there been the slightest trouble.

I could cite many special cases in defence of my cause, but I know your space is valuable; but must mention one more, showing the importance of good feed. Three years ago the coming December, I passed a neighbors gate, (Wm. B. Wilkens,) and was stopped by him, to know if I wanted any cows; I could have my pick for twenty dollars. Three dreadful poor ones were purchased, all said to be with calf—but giving some milk about enough for one supper.

Taking a fancy to one—a handsome red devon with a fine broad escutcheon extending to each side of her tail—I told my overseer I wanted her fed extra, on chaf and cut hay, well watered. The first day she gave about a pint of milk; but it rapidly increased to two gallons, and fortunately she proved, not with calf, or she would have been sold as the other two were. The following summer she was the best milker on the place, and still holds her own; having in the mean time had two calves, and milks to, within a short time of calving,



and is one of the best cows ever owned and is as tame, gentle and harmless as a lamb.

In conclusion one word to our Southern farmers. Substitute for cotton, some of your fields for corn and grass; purchase cows to furnish the best of food and *drink* for man and child, and butter to sell or eat instead of purchasing rancid stuff brought a thousand miles from towards sunrise, much of which is only fit for axle grease as I know from personal observation and often found on your hotel tables.

Much of your land will grow clover and orchard grass to perfection. The latter a native of your soil transported to Europe, and now cultivated throughout the continent as their favorite grass,

Corn sowed will give good fodder as Prof. S. W. Johnson, has recently, in the *Country Gentleman*, clearly proven to be one of the most nutritious provenders for cattle.

In selecting cows let a good head, escutcheon, a kind, gentle eye, broad hips, flabby bag when empty, be your pedigree, and nine times out of ten you will not regret your purchase. If you have no running water, see that your cows get it from some other source. It will save food and add so much comfort to your stock and help to pile tallow on their ribs, for the carbonaceous matter in their dry food, must have water to form fat which is nothing more than carbon or charcoal and water chemically combined by power of digestion; I mean good, clean water; not such stuff as is often found in the corner of a field, where hogs have been rolling in all summer; a well and a cheap wind mill will do the business. One word more. On the second day of October, (this year,) a poor cow from the same neighborhood as my muly, was purchased of Mr. Minsky, our well known commission merchant, and having the Guenon mark well developed. From her looks at that time one would hardly think she had a drop of milk in her bag; I have just returned from the place, November 15th, and am glad to say she is giving a good supply of milk, and in that short time looks like another animal, I could scarcely recognize her.  
*Baltimore, Nov., 1877.*

A. P. SHARP.

**SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE.**—Hon. John Merryman, of Hayfields, Baltimore county, has sold to T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Illinois, Hereford cow "Princess Alice Maud," 5 years old, "Colie," 3 years old, and nine bull calves. The calves are destined for Colorado and Texas, where the Hereford breed is preferred for crossing with native herds.

Mr. Merryman, has since delivered to Messrs. Corners & Son, for Mr. Burges Urquhart, of North Carolina, his imported bull—"Canadian." He was highly commended at Centennial Exposition, last year; and took 1st prize at meeting of Harford County Society, this year.

### Maryland Horticultural Society.

We were prevented, by the force of circumstances at the time, from attending the monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society for November, hence we give the report of the same, that we find in the *American* of the 16th ult. It is with much regret that we see such a falling off of public interest, and in the efforts of professional florists and amateurs, as well as in the finances of so highly commendable and useful an institution in which we have always held a lively interest, and to the prosperity of which we have done our best to contribute. We trust that the active members of the association will in the future make renewed exertions to restore it to its former independence, and position in the esteem of the admirers of flowers and patrons of Horticulture.

"A SMALL SHOW OF FLOWERS.—It would have been better for the Maryland Horticultural Society if they had passed over the November exhibition announced to take place last night at the Academy of Music. Luckily very few visitors came, but those who did were very much disappointed. One of the cafes was dimly lighted, and the centre taken up with bare wooden tables, on one of which about a dozen sickly looking chrysanthemums reared their dim-hued and shaggy looking flowers. On another table several bunches of the same flower cut from the plants were displayed. There was only one plant of any consequence exhibited, and that was an aralia-japonica of quaint appearance, shown by Mr. W. D. Brackenridge. There were only three exhibitors altogether. Various causes combined to detract from the interest of the exhibition, but it was expected that there would have been a fine show of chrysanthemums at least. True, they do not grow in the same vigor or show such decided colors as in England. The atmosphere here is too dry, and chrysanthemums flourish best where there is plenty of moisture in the air.

At the exhibition last night Mr. Rasin, the Treasurer of the Horticultural Society, informally presented a statement of the financial result of the late annual exhibition held in connection with the meeting of the American Pomological Association. It was shown that the contributions, amounting to \$5,000, by citizens of Baltimore in aid of the exhibition, were expended in building and other incidental expenses, with the exception of about \$800, which remains. Aside from the construction of the wooden annex buildings, which was the greatest expense, the exhibition was conducted at a loss. This is not a very favorable showing for the society, but the members are sanguine of accomplishing greater things in the year to come.—*Baltimore American.*



## The Poultry House.

For the Maryland Farmer

Mesrs. Editors:—Last autumn I began to raise a few chickens for the eggs chiefly, but had only a very small lot and small house to keep them in, so I concluded I would buy no high-priced chickens until I had some experience in fowl raising and keeping. I bought young fowls, where I could pick them up cheap. and I determined to keep a strict account from November 1st, 1876 to November 1st, 1877.

I started with 17 pullets and 1 rooster, for which

I paid in all		\$ 7.25
The food cost		18.45
	Total	<hr/> 25.70
CREDIT—Eggs	1,241	
Less for Setting	196	
	<hr/> 1,045	
Making 87 doz. at 20 cts.		17 40
Total number of chicks	}	
84, making just 7 doz. at		
\$3.50 per dozen.		24.50
		<hr/> 41.90
Eat two hens worth		1.00
On hand 13 old fowls at	}	
50 cts. each.		6.50
		<hr/> 49.50
	Total	
Deduct first cost and food	}	49.50
as stated above.		25.70
		<hr/>
Net profit		\$23.10

I lost three hens by croup. I have found that red pepper two or three times a week in their soft food or bread, lime scattered about, with assafoetida tied in a cotton bag and kept in the water trough are valuable remedies and preventives of most diseases among fowls. I keep a small bucket of tar hanging in the house, which is kept clean, and white-washed roosts and every part inside and out several times a year. If any parasites appear in the warm weather, sulphur and lard, used on the head and under the wings will immediately rid the fowls of these pests.

I am satisfied with this small venture with common fowls, that poultry are profitable and therefore shall the coming year purchase improved breeds and thereby greatly increase profits. I see no reason why ladies in the country could not make poultry raising very profitable. Where fowls can have a good range, with access to the barn yard and plowed ground, and have a chance to consume the shattered grain, fallen fruits, abundance of vegetable food, fresh air, etc., their keep would cost much less and they would be healthier. I hardly know which interests me most, my chickens or my flowers.

GERANIUM.

We welcome back our lady correspondent of yore whose letters about flowers and butter-making were entertaining and instructive. We hope to have more from her pen about the practical affairs of a household.—ED.

For the Maryland Farmer.

## WINTER LAYERS.

BY D. Z. EVANS.

Where it is desired to make poultry pay, outside of what eggs and flesh may be desired for home consumption, those fowls which are the best winter layers, whether full bred or half bred, are undoubtedly the most profitable, if the distance to a good market is not too great, for distance to market often absorbs the cream of the profits. We well know that there is very much in the *breed*, for it is reasonable to suppose that that breed which has, for years, been carefully reared for the production of eggs will be more profitable, for that purpose, than a breed or lot taken up, half hazard and expected to shell out eggs lively.

While there is a great deal in *breed*, no breed will do their best, or even pay well, if they do not receive the best food and plenty of it, if they do not have the best of care and treatment. Warm, comfortable quarters must be afforded during the cold, wintry weather. else it will take all the food the fowl consumes to merely sustain them and keep up a healthy degree of animal heat, leaving no surplus material for the production of eggs. It can readily be seen that such careless management is not very profitable, and often, when the fowls are left to provide for themselves; they are blamed for being profitless, whereas the the fault should rest alone with the owner of the birds.

The Leghorns are excellent winter layers, as are the Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, and several other pure bred varieties. If for some reason, best known to the person who wishes to produce plenty of eggs in winter, it is not thought best to invest in a flock of pure bred chicks or fowls, then select a number of your best common pullets, and for even ten or twelve of them get a pure bred game cock, we for this purpose, like the Black Breasted Red Game, tho' some of the other varieties of Games may answer as well.

The offspring from the cross will almost invariably be most excellent winter layers. Almost any good fowl will lay well in the Spring and Summer, but it is not every one who has a flock of good winter layers.

In regard to food, wheat and wheat screenings with occasional feeds of oats, buckwheat &c., is far preferable to a corn diet, for an exclusive feeding of corn is apt to cause the hens to lay fat on their ovaries, which when in excess, effectually prevents the production of eggs. An occasional mess of corn-meal mush is very good, while a weekly or semi-weekly feed of small potatoes boiled well



mashed and then mixed with corn-meal while hot is also very beneficial. As "Jack Frost" effectually prevents the fowls from getting green food outside, it should be regularly supplied, which can best be done by hanging up a cabbage head or two where the fowls can, at all time get at it; as soon as it is gone, supply more.

As the fowls should have some meat food, buy a cake or two of the "scrap cake" from the lard pressers, by some called the "lard pressers waste." Have this standing around where the birds can peck at it at will. About once a week crack off a piece, break it up into small pieces put into a boiler of convenient size, cover it with water, and when it is thoroughly disintegrated stir in enough corn meal to make a thick mush. This will make a rich and inviting food for the birds.

Give a warm comfortable house, plenty of good, suitable food and rest assured your birds will well repay you for all your trouble by shelling out eggs during the reign of "Jack Frost."

### Twenty Dozen Eggs a Year!

We read a paragraph recently, in an agricultural journal, that ran as follows:

"There are some sorts of fowls, noticeably the Brown and White Leghorns, the Hamburgs, etc., that will lay right along, on the average, two hundred and fifty eggs each per annum."

Now, so far as our experience and observation goes, such items as this tend to mislead; and are not such assertions, in our judgment, as a paper that knows much about these matters will help to circulate. This is, "on the average," over twenty dozen eggs per hen, in a twelvemonth.

If the writer of so careless a paragraph will look sensibly at the statement, he will see that this kind of laying (one egg every day), would require all but one hundred and fifteen days in the whole year to accomplish. This gives less than four months out of the twelve to cover the winter (when few kinds of fowls lay, at the best, but a small portion of the term) and to afford the adult fowls time to moult, during which process none of the breeds lay scarcely at all.

This moulting, or annual feather-shedding season, usually occupies, at the least, sixty to seventy days—though some varieties get through it in six or seven weeks. And so, counting three months for winter—about five months "on the average"—(with the nicest of care, and with the birds continuously in good health), there are but seven out of the twelve months annually in which hens will lay eggs. If they "keep up the shake" constantly du-

ring those seven months, *daily*, the most fertile might lay two hundred and ten to two hundred and twenty eggs in a single year.

But when *any* breed is found that will give us, "on the average" two hundred and fifty eggs in a year, "right along," we trust that their owner will advertise the variety in THE POULTRY WORLD. We shall be glad to possess a few of this prolific sort, for our own use. They would be a right *good* breed "to have in the family."—*The Poultry World*.

### Corn is the Cheapest Food.

We can use for poultry, in the main, and it is very good to fatten fowls upon—young stock especially. But when we say "feed corn," we mean that this article should be fed in the right way. "Man cannot live by bread alone," we read in the Good Book. So fowls cannot live upon whole corn alone, though it be never so good.

When this common grain is used, it should always be crushed, or "cracked," if fed dry. If in ground meal, this should, usually, be scalded, and mixed half and half with turnips and potatoes, boiled. This is a satisfying and excellent mess for daily morning use. But to throw whole corn to the poultry, twice or three times a day, and turn away with the idea that you have done your duty toward your stock, is a very grossly-mistaken opinion.

Vary the feed. Give one-third cracked corn or meal, with two-thirds cooked vegetables, and *other* sound grains—as wheat, barley, oats, etc. Thus you will feed economically, judiciously and profitably, in the long run.—*Poultry World*.

The May of life only blossoms once.—[Schiller.

Little opportunities should be improved.—[Fenelon

O, opportunity, thy guilt is great.—[Shakspeare.

Oppression is more easily borne than insult.—[Junius.

Alas! for the treachery of opportunity.—[Ninon de l'Enclos.

An extreme rigor is sure to arm anything against it.—[Burke.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on.—[Shakspeare.

A desire to resist oppression is implanted in the nature of man.—Tacitus.

All impediments in fancy's course are motions of more fancy.—[Shakspeare.

He who thinks for himself, and imitates rarely, is a free man.—[Klopstock.



For the Maryland Farmer.

### Maryland Agricultural College.

November 20th, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—

Having replied, in the following explanatory letter, free of personalities, to the Editors of the American Farmer, Mr. W. B. Sands refused to publish it. Wishing the people of Maryland judge of this matter. I enclose it to you, knowing that you will always give place to questions of public interest. Most truly, yours,

J. D. WARFIELD.

Maryland Agr'l College, Nov. 8th, 1877.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.—

In order that your readers may not misjudge our College, by any words of mine, I desire to state the synopsis of my remarks, quoted in your last, was *not* furnished by me. Similar reports, however, did appear in three or four of the Chicago papers, written by their own reporters. The line of thought of a twenty minutes speech, cannot, of course, be given in such a report. When the paper upon "Agricultural Education, in Bavaria," was read by Dr. Warder, of Ohio, there were many points of vital interest to our system. A full and free discussion of it was entered into. The Bavarian system taking advantage of its compulsory law, carries the child from the Kindergarten, at six years, into the People's school. Then, at 13 years, into the Winter school, afterwards entering by regular gradation, the Agricultural, Practical and Art School, Real Gymnasia, Central Agricultural or Polytechnic Schools, as inclination may direct, until, finally, a young man is graduated, by regular development, in both science and practice. The time consumed is not less than fifteen years.

Now, to get the ideas of these distinguished educators, actually engaged in a kindred work, I asked these leading questions. Are our Agricultural Colleges designed to produce educators, practical tillers, or both? Is our *present* course of four years *sufficient* to develop scientific knowledge, and, yet, require one-half or one-third of that time to be consumed in manual labor? It is conceded by educators, generally, I believe,—certainly, no one *here* doubts it,—that practical demonstration is necessary to make theory available. That once settled, the question narrows down to the amount of time we can afford to give it.

An hour a day *must* be given to agricultural lectures and recitations; one, to chemistry, botany, and kindred subjects; one to mathematics; one to English literature, and one to languages. The

law which creates our College requires, at least, another hour in military drill.

One hour each day, from 11 to 12 o'clock, is devoted to out-door exercise in every kind of work upon the farm: The Professor of Agriculture, in charge of the organized body of students, begins the work; the students voluntarily and cheerfully follow him. They are now engaged in planting out an orchard of choice trees; in planting shade trees on both sides of the avenue, lately gravelled and improved, which leads from the College gate to the College; and, before this letter appears, with the aid of Mr. Shipley, our superintendent, will have erected a telephonic communication with College Station.

Many of our students take considerable interest in the stock, and all kinds of farm work. One student, by working each afternoon, pays his board. Two others have applied upon the same terms and will be assigned to work in the afternoon. This ought to be enough to show that we are *not* enemies to labor. I was pleading for an extended course to do the work assigned us, when I doubted if we could educate men of science in the time allowed us. Whilst labor is necessary to practical demonstration, farmers fresh from the field, know that too much bodily exertion, under the law, that "action and reaction are always equal," prevents extended reading or studying at night. Facts are sterner arguments than poetic words. Now, let us look at the work of other Colleges.

Professor Hillgard, of the Agricultural College, of the University of California, in the fullest discussion upon the question of introducing manual labor into the Public schools, the other day, "denied in toto, the eminent success claimed for many of the Agricultural Colleges, in the country, citing, among other failures, the State Agricultural Colleges of Michigan, of Missouri, and of Kansas, and remarking, *en passant*, that catalogue descriptions are not always to be depended upon.

His idea is that the theory should be taught and practiced in the *laboratory*, but that manual labor should not be attempted." Kansas divides its labor into "educational" and "renumerated." Michigan requires "three hours labor, daily, in such work" as best teaches and inculcates a "taste for farm life" Massachusetts requires four afternoons a week in the field, led as ours are led, by the Professor of Agriculture, but only Sophomores and Freshmen are compelled to go to the field. In Virginia, "manual labor, on the farm or in the workshops, is required of students only so far as is necessary for their instruction." By offering work upon the



farm and in the neighborhood, many students there pay a portion of their expenses. Pennsylvania refuses to pay for labor; "will not be bothered with it," and only requires "field demonstration." These are the words of its business manager, Professor Hamilton.

Now, we give three hours a day, in the field and in the laboratory, to practical and scientific Agriculture, and two hours, daily, to muscular development. For all these reasons I refuse to stand arrayed against the able men you enumerated, who are wedded to "science *with* practice." With others, however, just as eminent, I do stand, and upon the same platform.

The theory is good enough, I only want to make the practice a reality. Casting aside all personalities, I am ready, at any time, to discuss questions of public interest, and I can assure your readers that our president is determined to do his part towards making this College meet the wants of the people.

Here is where the "Maryland College" stands, and it is not alone, my dear sirs.

Most truly,

J. D. WARFIELD.

### WOODLAWN FARMERS' CLUB.

#### NOVEMBER MEETING.

This sturdy old club held its regular monthly meeting on the 11th of November, at the fine farm and residence of Stacy Snowden, Collingwood, Fairfax Co., Va. A large number of members and their wives were in attendance. C. Gillingham, President; N. W. Pierson, Secretary.

#### A PERMANENT FAIR,

to be held at or near Alexandria, was discussed for sometime, and continued to next meeting.

#### REPORTS ON CROPS,

grown by members was next in order. John Balenger made statement, as follows, of 16 acres of corn:

Plowing turf land . . .	\$40.00
Harrowing same, . . .	10.00
Laying off and planting . . .	20.00
160 loads of manure, . . .	160.00
( $\frac{1}{2}$ value to the corn.) . . .	2.50
Seed—3 bush. used, . . .	25.00
Cultivating, 3 times, . . .	

\$257.50

[Note.—Here nothing is allowed for interest on land, or for the harvesting and marketing.]

Yield of crop 800 bushels, . . .	\$400.00
Fodder, 16 tons, . . .	100.00
	\$500.00

Wm. Hunter reported on his Ruta bagas; a fair crop; but late rains caused second growth, and made them "stalky," like Kohl rabi; but would be good for the cows.

Saml. Pullman reported on cabbages—only partial crop—nearly failed—don't head good—are soft and spungy—not true to the seed he bought—different and worthless kind—would pay high price if he could get reliable seed. Said, farmers should try and raise their own cabbage and turnip seed—then they know what they've got.

Stacy Snowden reported good Ruta bagas and Sweed turnips. The evidence of all was—they got best results with plenty of manure and fertilizers.

At this time supper was announced, which the President said was always in order; and the loaded, very inviting table did honor to Mrs. Snowden, and was fully honored by those enjoying it, and they were many.

#### HOUSEKEEPERS SOCIETY.

This society met at the same time, in another room, and is composed of the wives of the Woodlawn farmers; is called the other House of this Farmer Congress. They have the usual officers; read essays and hold discussions, on subjects of interest to their calling—they find it pleasant and profitable.

Both these societies, after some routine business, and appointing critical committees to report on the farm and place of next meeting, adjourned to meet at the residence of Walter Walton, on Saturday, the 19th of December, near the present meeting.

While in the neighborhood, the writer of this had the pleasure of visiting and enjoying the pleasant hospitality of the fine little farms of D. P. Smith, and Capt. Snowdon, where flower, fruits and vegetable growing are the specialty; also, the large, splendid farm of Wm. Hunter, where, sheep, milk, fruits and grains are produced, and fine grass fields are seen; a curiosity on this place, is the several miles of substantial fence, constructed of the thousands of cedar roots and snags which were pulled up in clearing this land, where Mr. Hunter began operations a score or more of years ago, on moving here from Pennsylvania, and settling in, but clearing off the pine, cedar, oak and chestnut forests—originally owned by Gen. Washington.

D. C. S.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We are constantly written to for information as to where fine Stock, Poultry, Dogs, &c., are to be had, and we are often unable to reply satisfactorily.

*Those who have articles of superior quality which they desire to sell, should advertise the same, in our columns; they will find it greatly to their advantage. Advertising is the very soul of trade.*



## LADIES DEPARTMENT.

### A Chat with the Ladies for December.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"To-morrow is Christmas!—and clapping his hands,  
 Little Archie in joyful expectancy stands,  
 And watches the shadows, now short and now tall,  
 That momentarily dance up and down the wall.  
 Drawn curtains of crimson shut out the cold night,  
 And the parlor is pleasant with odors and light;  
 The soft lamp suspended, its mellowness throws  
 O'er clustered geranium, jasmiae and rose;  
 The sleeping canary hangs caged 'midst the blooms  
 A Sybarite slumberer steeped in perfumes;  
 For Alice still clings to her birds and her flowers,  
 Sweet token of kindlier, happier hours.  
 'To-morrow is Christmas.'

Ah! the happy Christmas times!  
 Times we all remember;—  
 Times that flung a ruddy glow,  
 O'er the gray December."

Let them come again with song and story, clad in all their olden time glory as we, when young, enjoyed the fun and frolic with such boyish delight. To one and all of my readers I heartily wish a happy, merry Christmas and many returns of the festive season. The simple fact that it is the anniversary of the Redeemer and Saviour of mankind should make every heart glow with adoration and thanksgiving, to Him who took upon himself the sins of the human race, and make atonement for them by his crucifixion. Christmas day should heal all differences and end all animosities—kindliness should rule every heart—the old and the young should meet on common ground and struggle to outvie each other in pleasant amenities and innocent pleasures; in interchanging tokens of affection and entering cheerfully in all the sports and pastimes appropriate to the occasion, not reaching to excesses in any. But above all, every heart to-day above all days should be attuned to sweet charity—the greatest of all the virtues—remembering the poor, sick and helpless. The happiness of each individual would be enhanced by the recollection that some *one* heart had been made joyful by an act of kindness of some sort, on his or her part. All of us who have been blessed with an abundance of this world's goods and abound in plenty, will do well to share a small portion with some Lazarus, or contribute to the comfort of some sick neighbor or gladden by a kind word and small gift some poor child of misfortune.

"Softly seraphs hush her name,  
 Gently poets sing her fame,  
 'Tis that golden word we love,  
*Charity, from realms above.*"

The gay season has begun in the cities and will this month be at its height in the country. Balls, routs, dancing, evening parties, are all right and proper, and I think essential to the perfect winter enjoyment of the long nights in the country. In town there are many other ways of spending the early part of a winter night, as pleasantly and perhaps more intellectually, such as attending lectures, concerts, or witnessing a great actor delineating some famous character. But while I like to see young people dance, I confess, I do not admire waltzing, except when performed by two graceful girls. The "German" I do detest. I feel that I may offend some of my—perhaps most constant and valued readers—but I feel justified in denouncing the waltz and such like dances, since that eminent and elegant lady, Mrs. Sherman, so forcibly expresses her opinion as to the propriety of the round dance.

Mrs. Sherman, the General's wife, has written a letter in which she expresses herself freely about round dancing. She says her soul revolts against it, that very soon women of self-respect will blush at it, and that public opinion will eventually drive it out of society. She adds: "The advocates of this dance have had their own way long enough—absorbing all entertainments—sneering upon and ridiculing those who quietly decline to participate—openly and constantly insinuating of those who, decline it that they are therefore evil minded, &c. or quoting impudently and insinuatingly their only weapon, '*Honi soit qui mal y pense*,' and then throwing themselves in men's arms to prove their own purity of mind."

The great German poet, Goethe, once when speaking of waltzing, said, "never shall the woman I love, dance it with any other man, nor even with myself in the presence of a third person." Afterwards he put into verse this severe criticism upon dances:

"What! the girl of my heart by another embraced?  
 What! the balm of her lips shall another man taste?  
 What! touched in the twirl by another man's knee?  
 What! panting recline on another than me?  
 Sir, she is yours! from the plum you have brushed  
 the soft blue  
 From the rose you have shaken its amorous dew,—  
 What you've touched, you may take;—pretty waltz-  
 er adieu."

Eloquence is the companion of peace, the associate of a life of leisure.—[Cicero.]

Everything parting is a form of death, as every reunion is a type of Heaven.—[T. Edwards.]

Great passions are incurable diseases. The very remedy makes them worse.



1877.]

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Where Flowers came from.

Some of our flowers came from lands of perpetual summer, some from countries all ice and snow, some from islands in the ocean. Three of our sweetest exotics came originally from Peru; the camelia was carried to England in 1739, and a few years afterwards the heliotrope and mignonette. Several others came from the Cape of Good Hope; a very large calla was found in ditches there, and some of the most brilliant geraniums, or pelargoniums, which are a spurious geranium. The verbenas grow wild in Brazil; the marigold is an African flower, and a great number from China and Japan. The little Daphne was carried to England by Captain Ross, from almost the farthest land he visited towards the North Pole. Some of these are quite changed in form by cultivation; others have only become larger and brighter; while others, despite of all the care of florists and the shelter of hot houses, fall far short of the beauty and fragrance of the tropics.

Among improved ones is the dahlia. When brought to Europe it was a very simple blossom, a single circle of dark petals surrounding a mass of yellow ones. Others, with scarlet and orange petals, were soon after transplanted from Mexico, but still remained simple flowers. Long years of cultivation in rich soil, with other arts of skillful florists, have changed it to what it now is—a round ball of beauty.—*Riverside Magazine*.

—The lily always has been and always will be a favorite. There are no plants more suitable for outdoor culture. None of the new varieties have displaced the old white garden lily. None surpasses the snowy beauty of *L. Longiflorum*, with flowers nearly six inches across, and very fragrant; while for intrinsic beauty, the varieties of *lilium ancifolium* are not excelled by any other flower.

A NEW MUCILAGE.—The *Journal de Pharmacie* states that if, to a strong gum-arabic, measuring 8½ fluid ounces, a solution of 30 grains of sulphate of aluminum, dissolved in two thirds of an ounce of water, be added, a very strong mucilage is formed, capable of fastening wood together, or of mending porcelain or glass.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the kindness of the Hon. Charles B. Roberts, M. C., for a copy of the Reports of the Agricultural Department, for 1876.

All the passions seek that which nourishes them; fear loves the idea of danger.—[Joubert.

Mercy is not itself that oft looks so; pardon is still the nurse of second woe.—[Shakspeare.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

TOMATO SOUP.—Boil two and one-half pounds of lamb in four quarts of water; boil the lamb to shreds and the water down to two quarts; strain it. Peel and cut up fine two quarts of fresh tomatoes; mix them with the liquor; stir them very hard, and boil them half an hour; season with parsley, pepper, and salt strain them again; stir in one tablespoonful of butter before pouring in the tureen. The broth in which chickens were boiled is often preferred to the lamb.

BUTTERMILK MUFFINS.—To one quart of buttermilk add two well-beaten eggs; stir them into the milk, beating hard all the while; and sifted flour enough to make a good batter; one teaspoonful salt; then, at the last, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; bake at once in a quick oven.

SCOLLOPED ONIONS.—Slice six large onions, pour boiling water upon them, and cook them several minutes; pour off this water and add more (boiling) water. Boil fifteen minutes, and pour off the water again. Then take pieces of very stale bread and grate or roll fine. Butter a pudding dish and place in it first a layer of bread crumbs, then the layer of the onions, and season well with salt, pepper, and bits of butter. Then another layer of crumbs and one of onions, and lastly a light layer of crumbs, seasoning all well. Pour over this about a pint and a half of sweet milk, and bake an hour and a half in a moderate oven. To those who are fond of onions this is a very acceptable dish, and those who object to them cooked in other ways consider this quite palatable, as the flavor of the onions through it is so delicate.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Drain and thoroughly dry the oysters on a soft linen cloth. Beat up two or three eggs with an equal bulk of cream and a heaping saltspoon of salt. Dip the oysters in it, one by one, roll in finely sifted bread crumbs, (prepared by rubbing the heart of a stale loaf in a towel and passing it through a sieve,) gently press them, not flattening but keeping them as short, thick and plumb as possible, and lay aside for half an hour in a cool place, again dip, roll in crumbs, and cool for another half hour. Then fry quickly in a deep pan full of very hot lard to a deep yellow color, but do not brown them or they will be tough and greasy. Remove them quickly with a skimmer, drain carefully and serve on a white napkin, sprigs of parsley and bits of lemon.

OYSTER SALAD.—A delicious salad is made by using parboiled oysters in place of chicken with celery, lettuce and mayonnaise sauce, or lemon juice, oil and Worcestershire sauce, oil, egg, and pepper—of course.



**BROILED OYSTERS.**—They can be cooked to perfection only on a hinged gridiron made of wire, and over a clear charcoal fire. Drain and dry the oysters on a soft cloth; grease well the gridiron to prevent the sticking of the oysters, spread them evenly upon one half, fold down upon them and broil them as quickly as possible, turning them only once, and be careful not to let them *burn* or get *overdone* as oysters too often are. Have ready some hot melted butter, with a little salt and lemon juice in it; also, hot buttered toast of baker's bread, in half slices, on which spread the oysters, drop a little melted butter on each, and serve with sprigs of parsley, or with olives.

**OUR DISH OF TRIPE AND OYSTERS.**—Fry a slice or so of fat pork; take out the pork when done and add a little thickening made of milk and flour, pepper and salt. Let it be stirred until smooth, and when the gravy of the pork and the thickening are well intermixed, put in 1 third oysters to two thirds of finely cut tripe, which had been previously well boiled. As soon as the thickening is cooked, serve hot, with a little butter added. This is a delicious dish—if not too thick a *fricasee*.

#### Publications Received.

Received the Report of the Agricultural Department, for 1876. It is not as voluminous as usual but contains much useful matter. The Report of Mr. W. Saunders, Supt. of Garden and Grounds is an interesting and instructive one, also that of the Entomologist—*Townsend Glover*—and that of the Microscopist—*Thos. Taylor*,—both well illustrated are very interesting. The Statistician, *Mr. J. R. Dodge*, is very lengthy and seems to have been prepared with great care, labor and judgment. The miscellaneous contributions and extracts from various persons and sources, afford a fund of agreeable reading, and facts for the careful consideration of farmers in general.

*The Smithsonian Report*, for 1876, from the Secretary.

**SCIENTIFIC FARMER.**—We congratulate this able and well conducted Boston monthly upon its new dress, with a beautiful illustrated cover, the groundwork of which, is a happy farm scene typifying plants. The vignette in the left corner is a copy of one of Rosa Bonheur's famous paintings of horses' heads, and that in the right is a portion of Landseer's "Wild Cattle."

We have received a special Report from the Department of Agriculture, upon the condition of crops, international wheat supply, wheat exports—foreign crops and prices. We shall notice more fully this report next month.

THE JOURNAL OF PROGRESS—conducted by *Prof. J. P. Steele*, Mobile, Alabama.

#### Catalogues Received.

The *Botanical Index* and Flower Catalogue published by L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

DREER'S Descriptive Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants ect., 714 Chestnut st. Philadelphia Pa.

From A. HANCE & SON, Red Bank New Jersey, Catalogue of Hardy Fruits and Plants, handsomely illustrated.

From JOHN SAUL, Washington D. C. Catalogue of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Autumn Bulbs etc.

From WM. S. TAYLOR, Burlington, New Jersey, Catalogue of the Jersey Herd on the "Elms Stock Farm."

From F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, McLean County Ill, Catalogue of Bulbs and winter-blooming plants.

From H. M. THOMPSON & SON St. Francis Milwaukee Co. Wisconsin, Price List of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

From HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. Four Catalogues, descriptive of Green House Ornamental, Alpine and Hardy Perennial Plants and Fruits.

LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC for 1878.

From ROBERT BUIST, Market st. Philadelphia, Catalogue of new crop Garden Seeds for 1878.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. PERRY,—Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, &c.

JOHN A. DIETER,—Upholstering, Draperies, &c.  
CRESCENT DOLLAR STORE,—House Furnishing and Ornamental Goods.

GIPSON & BENNETT,—Nurserymen & Florists.

BERGMAN MAN'G CO.,—Harness, Collars, Saddles, &c.

A. HANCE & SON,—Great American Strawberry, &c.

H. G. LOOMIS,—Combined Level, Plumb and Engineers Gauge.

STEINAU JEWELRY Co.,—Imperial Casket for \$1.00.

A. E. WARNER,—Silverware and Rich Jewelry.

JAMES VICK,—Illustrated Monthly Magazine.

J. H. BUXTON, Sole Agt.,—Eclipse Wind Mills.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,—Gregory's Seed Catalogue.

ALEX. M. FULFORD,—Fine Thoroughbred Stock.

Attention is called to the offer made by the National Silver-Plating Co., 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, in our columns. Their silver-ware is beautiful and fully up to the standard, and their generous offer is available to all readers of this Journal for ninety days after date. Oct. 31



**THE MARYLAND FARMER.**—The December number of this old and excellent agricultural journal is received. Its contents embrace dissertations on a variety of subjects of practical utility, treated of by experienced and intelligent writers. Attention seems to be given to this section, and the Piedmont Agricultural Society and the Potomac Fruit Growers receive their share of mention.—*Virginia Sentinel*.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER** for March, of which S. Sands Mills and D. S. Curtiss are the Editors, is full of useful and interesting information for farmers and those who take an interest their work. The contents embrace many pertinent subjects, W. W. W. Bowie is the able associate editor of the Farmer.—*Georgetown Courier*.

**TO FARMERS.**—The MARYLAND FARMER for March is on our table. The number is equal if not more entertaining than any previous number containing many original and selected articles of interest to farmers, horticulturists and others.—*Frederick Examiner*.

**MARYLAND FARMER.**—We are in receipt of this highly popular agricultural monthly for May, its contents are both useful and interesting. It is well edited, and has some highly salented contributors. It treats on agriculture, horticulture, live stock, the dairy, poultry, and has a ladies and miscellaneous department.—*Port Tobacco Independent*.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER** for March is on our table, and contains a large amount of useful information for the farmer and gardener. It is published monthly at \$1.50 per annum, and we can truthfully say it is worth twice the money.—*Somerset Herald*.

**MARYLAND FARMER**—The March number of this agricultural journal has been received. It is well filled with matter that is of special interest to every farmer. It will be a great help to every intelligent cultivator of the soil, or any other persons, and as it is published at the low rate of \$1.50 a year it ought to be in the family of every farmer in Maryland.—*Beonsbord' Odd Fellow*.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER.**—This excellent farmer's monthly magazine is published in Baltimore by E. Whitman, No. 145 W. Pratt Street, at \$1.50 per annum, and is easily worth to every farmer \$100 per annum, if it could not be had at a lower rate.—*Peninsular News*.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER:**—The January number of this Magazine has been received, and gives promise of increased efforts for the instruction of readers during the year.—*Baltimore Sun*.

**MARYLAND FARMER.**—We are in receipt of the March number of this valuable agricultural magazine. It is full of useful and instructive matter suited to the tastes and needs of all agricultural pursuits. Any Farmer who invests in the Maryland Farmer will be re-paid ten-fold before the expiration of a year. Published by E. Whitman 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.—*Centreville Record*.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER** for February contains a great deal of interesting matter for those devoted to Agricultural pursuits. The leading article on 'Large Yields of Wheat' has a special interest, in view of the fact that the Maryland Wheat crop of the coming year is so promising. Other articles worthy of special note are "Fertilizers, Transportation and Farms," and the "Great Wants of Maryland," by the editor, and a letter from Kansas on the growing importance of Baltimore as a commercial emporium. The periodical is full of practical advice and suggestion. Published by Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

D. H. F., writing from Fairfax County, Va., says very truly—"I think the MARYLAND FARMER is much better adapted to this section, than the Northern papers so I send for it."

From Marianna, Texas, C. G. F. sends these appreciative words of the MARYLAND FARMER, when not received—"We miss the Farmer, much, on account of its valuable and interesting pages."

Judge F., of Shreveport, La., writes that, "The MARYLAND FARMER is one of our most valuable magazines, and should be in the hands of all, especially planters."

**THE MARYLAND FARMER.**—The September number of this favorite visitor is received, and, as usual, its pages are well filled with useful and instructive articles on numerous subjects, while to the agriculturist and horticulturist its table of contents is especially inviting.—*Port Tobacco Times*.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER** for September is before us, all aglow, as usual, with rich rare and racy reading for the agricultural community. There is not a page of this issue that does not contain an item of interest to every farmer, and no one can afford to lose the information that it furnishes.—*Montgomery Advocate*.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER** for September has been received; and presents its usual array of interesting, practical and readable matter. Its article on "Work for the Month" is full of useful information and the Patuxent Planter's Chat with Ladies is bright and readable. We will order the Farmer for any one leaving \$1.50 at the *Gazette*.—*Marlboro' Gazette*.

**MARYLAND FARMER.**—The November number is in all respects an excellent issue, and must impart much gratification to all who may peruse its pages. Its agricultural, horticultural, live stock, poultry, dairy, apiary, and ladies' department, are filled with articles of interest, and its miscellany presents the usual attractions.—*Baltimorean*.

**The MARYLAND FARMER** for October has been received, and it is full of useful items and information to the farmer. Price per annum, \$1.50. Address, E. Whitman, No. 145 West Pratt St., Baltimore Md.—*Somerset Herald*.



TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

We would respectfully call attention to the following notices of the *Maryland Farmer* by our contemporaries to whom we are under much obligation for their kind and complimentary consideration.

THESE NOTICES TAKEN AT RANDOM FROM A GREAT NUMBER, which we are in daily receipt of SHOW HOW THE MARYLAND FARMER IS APPRECIATED BY THE PRESS.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—The May number of this excellent journal is at hand, and its contents are all that a farmer, thirsting for useful and entertaining matter, could desire. Indeed, every man in all this section, who cultivates the soil, would save money by taking it and heeding its contents. —*Georgetown Courier*.

The Baltimore *Sunday Telegram*, first of its class, gives us this pleasant send off to its readers:

The MARYLAND FARMER for May, published by Ezra Whitman, and devoted to agriculture, horticulture and rural economy, is on our table; "New Early Wheat," "Farm Work for May," "American Flax," "Green Manures," and "About Limes," will be of great interest to all. The several departments are unusually attractive this month, and will repay any one to read and study the facts represented

The MARYLAND FARMER for June has arrived. Its contents will interest every practical and thorough farmer, who chances to see it, and if they act on the suggestions therein contained, it cannot but be of great financial benefit to them. Price of subscription \$1.50 per annum. —*Somerset Herald*

MARYLAND FARMER.—We welcome into our sanctum the June number of that staid old journal, the MARYLAND FARMER. Its pages are crowded with reading of unusual interest to every farmer. No man who is interested in agriculture can afford to lose the amount of information it furnishes, and we recommend every farmer in the county to take it —*Rockville Advocate*.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The June number of this Journal is at hand, and its contents are all that a farmer, seeking useful and entertaining matter, could desire. Indeed, every man in all this section of the country, who cultivates the soil, would save money by subscribing to it, and heeding its contents. It is well edited, and has some highly talented contributors. —*Maryland Gazette*,

The *Maryland Farmer*, for November, is a very able number. The articles in the departments, Agricultural, Miscellaneous, Horticultural, Live Stock, Dairy and the Apiary ought to be carefully read by our farmers. The *Maryland Farmer* is published by Ezra Whitman, 141 West Pratt st., Baltimore, for the low sum of \$1.50 a year, in advance. We propose to club the *Chestertown Transcript* with it and furnish it and the *Transcript* to our subscribers for \$2.50 a year, in advance. Now is the time for the farmers of Kent to secure a first class Agricultural Magazine at the cheapest rate, —*Transcript, Chestertown*

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—This much sought after and deservedly popular monthly visitor of the farmer, for July, has already been received. The contents of the present number is both useful and interesting. Every farmer in the land should not fail to procure a copy. —*Fredrick Examiner*.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The July number of this valuable agricultural monthly is to hand, filled with its usual variety of articles on subjects of interest to farmers. E. Whitman, publisher. —*Wythesville Enterprise*.

The MARYLAND FARMER, for September, is full of valuable matter for the farm, the garden and home. It is published by Ezra Whitman, No. 141 W. Pratt street, Baltimore. —*Balt. County Herald*

The MARYLAND FARMER for March is on our table, and, like all its predecessors, this number is replete with good advice and valuable information to farmers. No farmer should do without it. We would like to see it in every farmer's house in the country, and if it is too much trouble for them to send for it we will do so for them if they will leave their names and cash at our office. Remember the price is \$1.50 per annum, in advance. Send to E. Whitman & Sons 141 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md., —*Denton Journal*.

MARYLAND FARMER.—this valuable magazine was on our table promptly last week, but a notice of it was crowded out. We always look over the *Farmer* with much interest, and not being a practical agriculturist, we are indebted to it for much valuable information, which we lay before our readers. Our genial friend, W. W. W. Bowie, "Patuxent Planter," is still on deck. Long life to him. —*Port Tobacco Times*.



BALTIMORE MARKETS--Dec. 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Apples, New-York, per bbl.....3 00 a3 25  
do. country do. ....2 10 a2 50

**Bark**—The market steady and unchanged, No. 1 \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton.

**Beans**—Medium to choice.....1 00a3 01

**Beeswax**—Prices steady at.....0 26a0 27

**Broom Corn**—Medium to choice.....0 06a0 08

**Butter**—For table use.....0 18a0 20

" Cooking and bakery .....0 10a0 15

" Near by receipts.....0 16a0 25

**Cheese**—N. Y. State.....0 12a0 14

" Western .....a12½

**Cotton**—Demand is good.....0 10a0 12

**Eggs**—Different localities.....0 19a0 21

**Fertilizers**—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures, 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

Peruvian Guano.....\$50 00a5 00

Turner's Excelsior.....\$50 00

do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....40 00

Soluble Pacific Guano.....45 00

Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....50 00

Excelsior Soluble Phosphate.....50 00

do Cotton Fertilizer.....50 00

John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....42 00

J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....15 00

Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....8 00

Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....55 00

do do do Ammoniated.....50 00

do do do Dissolved Bone.....50 00

R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....40 00a42 00

R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00

Zell's Annon. Bone Super Phos.....45 00

Whitman's Phosphate.....45 00

Missouri Bone Meal.....40 00

Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....50 00

do Bone Dust.....45 00

Dissolved Bones.....45 00

Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....48 00

Plaster.....per bbl. 1 75

Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....30 00

South Sea Guano.....50 00

Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00

Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....40 00a42 00

Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....45 00

" Dissolved Missouri Bone.....45 00

" " Bone Ash.....40 00

**Feathers**—Live Geese.....0 40a0 45

**Grain**—Corn.....0 50a0 60

Oats.....a0 36

Rye.....a0 60

Wheat.....1 80a1 90

**Potatoes**—

Early Rose, per bushel.....a

Peerless, per bus.....1 50a1 55

Peach Blow, per bbl.....1 65a2 00

Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....1 50a1 75

**Live Stock**—Beef Cattle.....0 02a0 04

Hogs, fat.....9 00a10 00

Sheep.....3 00a4 00

**Seeds**—Clover scarce and in demand.

Clover Alsike.....\$ b 60c

do Lucerne best.....60c

do Red, Choice.....14a16

do White.....60c

Flaxseed.....\$ bush. 1.30a1.40

Grass Red Top.....\$ bush. 1.00a1.50

do Orchard.....2.50a3.25

do Italian Rye.....3.50

do Hungarian.....1.50a1.75

do Timothy 45 lb.....2.15a2.15

do Kentucky Blue.....2.25a2.50

**Tobacco**—LEAF—

Maryland—Frosted.....\$2 00a2 50

do. sound common.....3 00a4 50

do. good do. ....a6 00

do. middling.....a 5 00

do. good to fine red.....10 00a15 00

do. fancy.....12 00a17 00

Virginia—common and good lugs.....\$ 50a10 50

do. common to medium leaf.....10 00a13 00

do. fair to good.....13 00a16 00

**Wool**—For Tub-washed, 35a40 cents; unwashed, 25a40 cents per lb.

OPTICIAN & JEWELER.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY STATIONERY, ARTISTIC ENGRAVING AND PRINTING. WEDDING INVITATIONS gotten up in elegant styles.

Send orders for your specs &c., to us through mail. DIRECTIONS:—State your age, whether Lady or Gentleman. If spectacles have not been worn, state number of inches away you have to hold fine print, in order to see best. If you have worn specs send old glass, state how far you have to hold fine print away, to see with old ones. Nearsighted persons must state how many inches away they can read fine print. Price of good pair of spectacles \$1.00 per pair; will exchange if they do not suit. All order receive prompt attention.

**J. W. MEALY,**  
**OPTICIAN & JEWELER,**  
Park Avenue & Lexington St., Baltimore.  
Oct-1y.

**LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!**

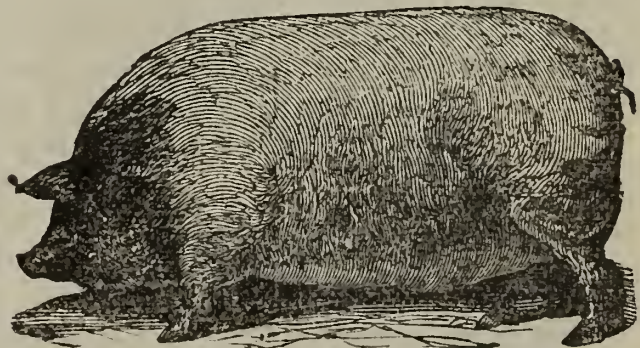
If you wish to Buy, Sell OR USE, write to or call upon **R. F. DANFORTH, BALTIMORE, MD.** Paper, **LIGHT FOR THE WORLD**, mailed Free.  
Sept.-1y

**S. B. SEXTON & CO.**  
111 W. Lombard Street,  
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Manufacture and Sell

The Celebrated Fireplace Heaters,  
**RANGES, FURNACES, STOVES, &c.**  
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**Premium Chester White,**  
**BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS,**  
**FANCY POULTRY,**  
&c.



Bred and For Sale by

**GEO. B. HICKMAN,**  
WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.  
Send Stamp for Circular and Price List.  
Sept-1y

**\$12 a day** at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. **TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.** Ap-1y



**CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.**  
**Watches, Diamonds and Rich Jewelry,**

*Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md.*

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE,**

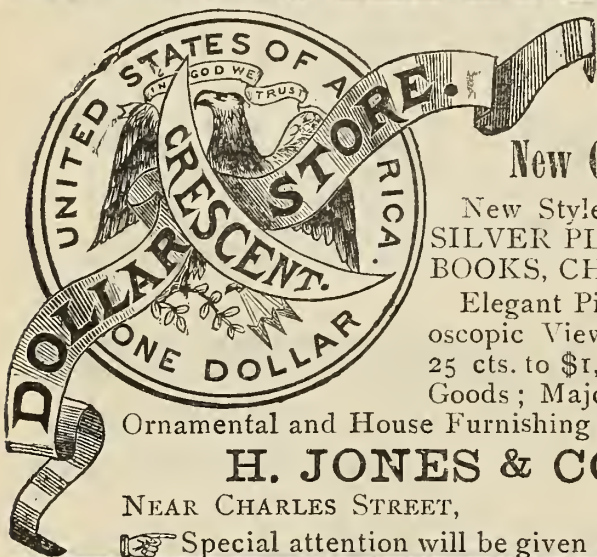
American, English and Swiss Watches, Clocks and Bronzes,  
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Communion Services for Churches.

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THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Premiums for Agricultural Fairs furnished. Badges and Medals for Colleges  
and Schools a specialty. Watches carefully repaired. *July-1y.*



**CRESENT**  
**DOLLAR STORE!**

New Goods in Great Variety constantly arriving.

New Styles of VASES, TOILET SETS, GLASS, CHINA and  
SILVER PLATED WARE; ELEGANT JEWELRY STANDARD  
BOOKS, CHROMOS from 5 Cents to \$1.00.

Elegant Pictures, Frames, very cheap—Traveling Bags \$1.00—Stereoscopic Views, 24 for \$1.00—Black Walnut Tables, \$1.00—Brackets 25 cts. to \$1.00—Bronze, Willow, Walnut, Leather, Cloth and Wooden Goods; Majolica, Lava and Parian Ware; Dolls, Toys, Games, Fancy

Ornamental and House Furnishing Goods of every description.

**H. JONES & CO., 220 W. Baltimore Street,**

NEAR CHARLES STREET,

**BALTIMORE.**

Special attention will be given to the HOLLIDAY TRADE.

dec-6t

**BENSON, BURPEE & CO.**

OFFER FOR SALE A FINE LOT OF

**THOROUGHbred LIVE STOCK,**

**I**NCLUDING Alderney and Ayreshire Cattle and Calves of the finest herd Registered Stock. PIGS A SPECIALTY. Berkshires sired by our celebrated imported Boar "THE COLLIER" winner of SIX HIGH HONORS and first prizes in England. YORKSHIRES of our "Duke H." and the Best Importations. CHESTER WHITES, POLAND, CHINA AND ESSEX PIGS. Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep and Lambs.

**SUPERIOR POULTRY,**

All the leading varieties of best class Land and Water Fowls.

**BREEDERS' MANUAL**, a new Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c—2ND EDITION JUST OUT, containing over 50 pages of valuable reading, besides 16 full page cuts from life, of the finest Imported and Prize animals and fowls.

**SEED WHEAT** and all seasonable seeds. Our annual Illustrated Descriptive Seed Circular for 1878 will be issued December 1st, offering many choice novelties. It may be had free for the asking.

*Benson, Burpee & Co.,*  
**SEED WAREHOUSE,**

Oct-tf

223 CHURCH STREET, PHILA., PA.



*THE MARYLAND FARMER.*

OLIVER F. LANTZ.

JACOB F. LANTZ.

**SAMUEL ELDER & CO.**

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE AND

**General Commission Merchants**

AND DEALERS IN

Clover and Timothy Seeds, and Importers of Bolting Cloths,

**32 NORTH HOWARD STREET,**

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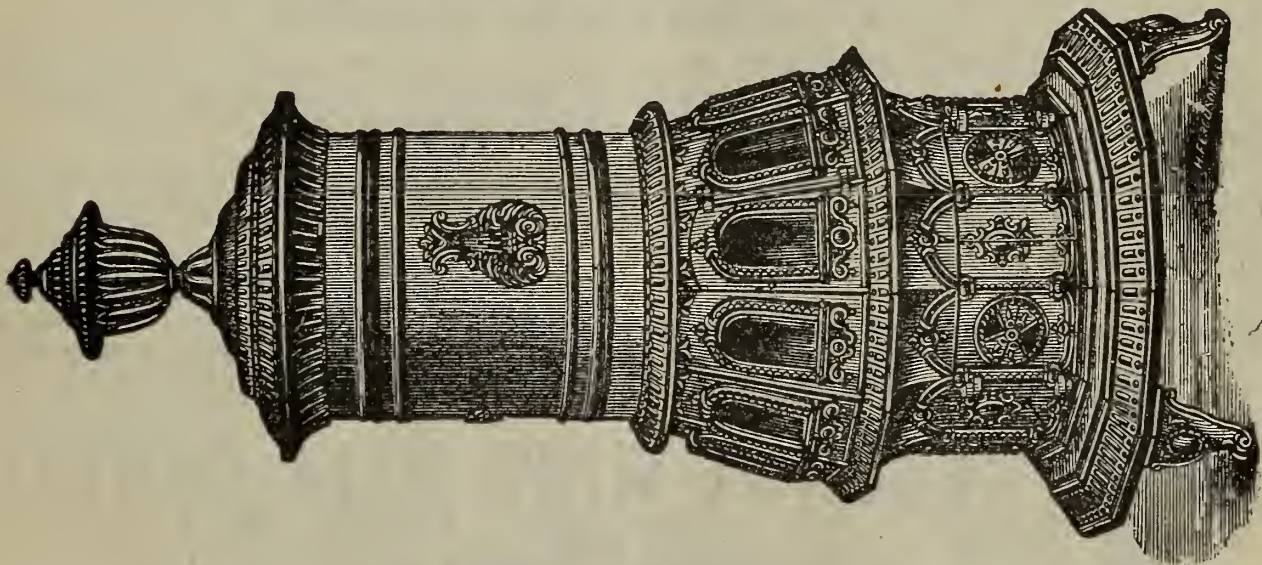
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REFER TO—John W. Garrett, Pres't B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mess. Robert Garrett & Sons, Bankers, Baltimore, Md.; Western National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Mess. Wing & Farlin, Chicago, Ill.; W. Ziegler, Greencastle, Pa.; Wm. H. Hager, Hagerstown, Md. july 1y

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**COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, HEATING FURNACES, &C.**

Oct-1y

**SAMUEL HUNT & SON,**

**202 Baltimore St.**

Manufacturers of

*Harness, Saddles,*

**BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &C.,**

**AT LOWEST PRICES.**



Orders sent by Mail will be filled on same Terms as when in Person.



**JOHN A. DIETER,**  
111 LEXINGTON ST., near Liberty,  
BALTIMORE.  
**UPHOLSTERING,**  
Window Shades, Draperies,  
FURNITURE COVERINGS, LAMBREQUINS, CORNICES, &c.  
FURNITURE made to order. dec-ly REPAIRING A Specialty.

**L. J. WARREN,**  
AGENT FOR  
**Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime,**  
FOR WHEAT, CLOVER and OTHER GRASSES,  
"IT PREVENTS SMUT."

The more it is tried the more popular it becomes. On the last crop it proved equal to, and in many cases much better than, high priced Fertilizers. All who use it acknowledge its superiority as a **PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL.**

SEND FOR PAMPHLETS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Price only \$15 per ton. Put up in Bags and delivered to Depots and Vessels in the City.

Building Lime packed in barrels, half barrels, or in bulk; Hair, Bricks, Cement, Plaster and Laths, at the Lowest Prices.

Dec-ly

18 E. Falls Avenue, Baltimore.



**BUXTON'S BALTIMORE BRANCH**  
FOR THE  
**ECLIPSE WIND MILL COMPANY,**  
VICTORIOUS AT CENTENNIAL

Awarded by the Jury, Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit.

Also awarded 100 other **FIRST PREMIUMS**, including recent Maryland State and Frederick County Fairs.

The Eclipse was the only Wind Mill at the Centennial that stood both the severe storms of June and September without damage. In the gale of June 27th the Hailday Mill was completely disabled—two sections blowing out of the wheel—and had the storm continued long, must have been a total wreck. In the great storm of Sept. 17th, the "Stover" 11 foot Mill was totally demolished, and three other Mills were either blown entirely away, or wrecked upon their own towers. There were two Eclipse Mills, a 10 foot and a 16 foot, in operation during the Exhibition, outside the buildings, which were left running unattended in both these severe storms, and were uninjured. They were the only Mills upon the grounds that run through the Exhibition without repairing or changing. This is a matter of record, and we have affidavits to that effect as well as to the breakage of the "Stover" and other Mills. To visitors at the Centennial who saw the Eclipse working, we need not say anything, as its superiority in general build and principle was plainly seen, and the numerous sales practically demonstrated it. Seven different foreign Commissioners purchased the Eclipse Wind Mills to take home for introduction to their people. The beautiful 10 foot Mill exhibited in Agricultural Hall was purchased for the Prussian Government by a German expert in machinery, who carefully examined all competing Mills. And the selection of our Mill from all others by Capt. Burnette Landreth, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau, for his own use, conclusively shows that when examination is made by competent and experienced persons, the simplicity, durability and superior construction of the Eclipse is recognized. The supplanting of Section Wheel Mills by adoption of our Solid Wheel on twenty-eight of the leading Rail Roads, gives an endorsement that cannot be disputed, and the actual existence of 4000 Mills now in operation, offers living witnesses to the success and lasting quality of our Self-Regulating Wind Mills.

For **CUTTING and GRINDING FEED and MEAL, SHELLING CORN, SAWING WOOD, THRESHING, PUMPING WATER** and all Farm Purposes.

We build 13 different sizes, from 8½ to 45 feet in diameter, and larger if desired, from 1 to 40 horse power.

**JOHN H. BUXTON, Sole Agent, 46 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.**

Also, Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Pipe Fittings, &c. Special attention to country trade. dec-ly



## The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency,

(By E. WHITMAN.)

For many years I have often been solicited and urged by Farmers, Planters and Merchants, to open in Baltimore a

### **PURCHASING AGENCY OFFICE,**

in connection with "THE MARYLAND FARMER," for the purchase of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c., &c. It is thought an agency of this kind would be a great convenience and benefit to the Farmers and Planters if managed by a person of practical knowledge and experience in this line of business. Having been engaged as a manufacturer and dealer in Farm Implements, Seeds and Fertilizers, in Baltimore for more than thirty-five years, I am familiar with the wants of the farmer in every location in Maryland and the Southern States, and my connection with "The Maryland Farmer" together with the manufacturing business, has enabled me to become acquainted with nearly every manufacturer in this line of business in the country, and since I have decided to devote more of my time to the business management of the Journal, I have also concluded to favor my friends and patrons with an office of this kind.

With an extensive correspondence with manufacturers, I will be able to make purchases of all orders at prices more favorable to the farmer than he can procure in any other way.

The purchaser will have the advantage of my long experience in this line, as we will in all cases pay our commission from the manufacturer.

Drawings or instructions to draw at sight on shipment, will be received in payment of purchase, provided there is a bank or banking house of good standing.

We purchase any article wanted upon farm or plantation at the lowest market price.

name in part :

Engines,	Wheat Fans,
Grain Shellers,	Hay & Fodder Cutters,
Drills,	Plows & Cultivators,
Castings,	Cattle Pokes,
Fertilizers,	Seeds,
Farm & Freight Wagons,	Bone,
Cucumber Pumps,	Mowers and Reapers,
Hay Tedders;	Cradles;
Threshers and Cleaners.	Horse-Powers.
Wheel Rakes.	Seed Sowers.
Presses for Hay. Cotton. Rags and Wool.	
Cider and Wine Mills.	Grindstones.
Churns.	Farm Bells.
Barrows.	Trucks.
Harrows and Agricultural Hardware.	

If what you want is not enumerated here write us, and we will give you price. We purchase everything used about a farm or plantation.

Address, MARYLAND FARMER PURCHASING AGENCY,

141 West Pratt Street, BALTIMORE, MD.



# VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Each Number contains THIRTY-TWO PAGES of reading, many fine Wood Cuts Illustrations, and one COLORED PLATE. A beautiful Garden Magazine, printed on elegant paper, and full of information. In English and German. Price, \$1.25 a year. Five copies \$5.00.

**Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden.** 50 cents in paper covers; in elegant cloth covers \$1.00.

**Vick's Catalogue.**—300 Illustrations, only 2 cts. dec-1t Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

## Grand Triumph in Horticulture.

Glorious results of a useful life; climax almost reached. Felton's New Berries—Cinderella and Continental Strawberries. The four best bearing, best carrying, best selling, best paying market berries.

Illustrated circulars and price list giving a history and full description, free to all.

GIBSON & BENNETT.

Nurserymen & Fruit Growers, Woodbury, N. J. dec-2t

## Pomona Nurseries. Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines and Plants.

**BEST STRAWBERRIES.** nine inches around; Great American, Beauty, Capt. Jack, and Crescent Seedling.

**BEST RASPBERRIES,** three inches around; Pride of the Hudson, Henrietta Early-prolific, Reliance and Susqueco.

TEN ACRES yielded \$4,338.

**FORTY YEARS AMONG SMALL FRUITS,** telling What and How to Plant. Illustrated.

Send for Catalogue. WM. PARRY, dec-6t Cinnaminson, N. J.

## Great American!

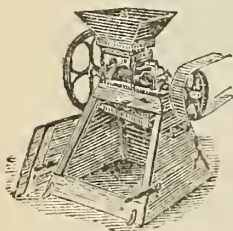
The most wonderful Strawberry ever produced!

**RESERVOIR**—nine inches round and of exquisite flavor—plant a strong robust grower and immensely productive.

Send for ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of all kinds of FRUIT TREES and PLANTS, also, CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS of every description. The price of both is but 10 Cents. Address,

A. HANCE & SON, Nurserymen & Florists.

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## Farm Grist Mill

Grinding parts are STEEL. Will grind all kinds of grain rapidly. Is simple, durable and cheap. Adapted to all kinds of horse-powers. Send for Descriptive Circular.

WM. L. BOYER & BRO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Oct-4t

**A GOOD WELL** can be made in one day with our 4-foot WELL AUGER. Send for our Auger Book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.



## NONPAREIL

**FARM & FEED MILLS.** Bone, Drug, and Spice Mills. 10 sizes, for Hand or Power. Conical French Burr Stone Flouring and Corn Mills.

Received the Grand Award Diploma and Medal at Centennial.

Illustrated pamphlet sent Free. Address, L. J. MILLER, 181 E. Front St., Cincinnati, O.

## CUT THIS OUT!

### PEARL WHITE WARE. cts.

Dinner Plates, a dozen..... 75  
12 handled cups and 12 saucers..... 1 00

### WHITE STONE CHINA.

Tea Plates, a dozen..... 75  
Dinner Plates, a dozen..... 1 00  
12 handled cups and 12 saucers..... 1 25

Covered Dishes, 65, 75 and 85 cents each.  
Tea Set, 44 pieces..... 3 00  
Chamber Set, 11 pieces..... 3 00

### PORCELAIN OPAQUE CHINA

Tea Plates, a dozen..... 1 00  
Dinner Plates, a dozen..... 1 25  
12 handled cups and 12 saucers..... 1 50  
Tea Set, 44 pieces..... 4 50  
Chamber Set, 11 pieces..... 4 00

### WHITE CHINA.

Dinner Plates, a dozen..... 2 75  
12 handled cups and 12 saucers..... 2 25  
Tea Set, 44 pieces..... 6 00

### GLASSWARE.

Goblets, Fancy Crystal, a dozen..... 60  
Plain Crystal Goblets, a dozen..... 75  
Tumblers 50 cents a dozen and upwards.

Crystal Dessert Set, 4 articles..... 50  
Our facilities are unsurpassed for securing direct from the manufacturers, all new styles of China, Earthen and Glassware, Bowls, Gelery dishes, Dishes, Goblets, &c., at lowest cash prices, and further quotations of prices will be promptly furnished on application.

Any of these articles will be forwarded, satisfaction guaranteed, either per Express C. O. D., or per regular freight on receipt of the cash.

## GEO. M. BOKEE & BRO.

No. 41 N. HOWARD STREET.

Oct-1y BALTIMORE, MD.

**\$57.60** AGENT'S profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 218 Fulton St., N.Y.

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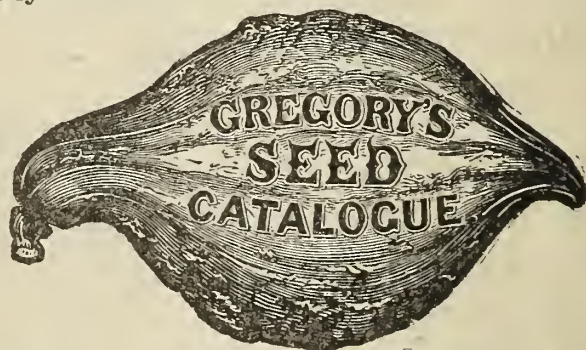
### TRUSSES.

SUPPORTERS, SUSPENSORIES, SHOULDER BRACES.

Apartment for Ladies, with competent Lady, in attendance.

### E. V. DAILY.

149 West Fayette Street, (below Howard) BALTIMORE. Oct-1y



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower seed for 1878 will be sent FREE, in January, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed-farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. Dec, 5t.



# DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, BALUSTERS AND POSTS  
STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, MANTELS, ETC.

Dressed and Undressed Lumber of all Kinds.

**GABLE & BEACHAM,**

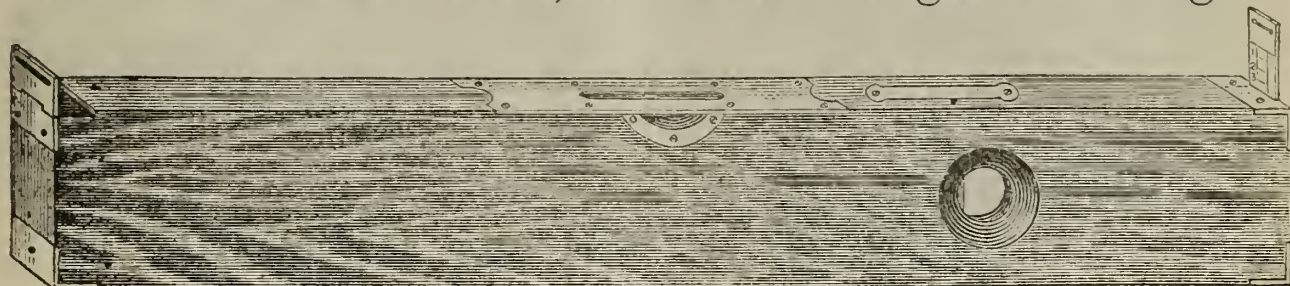
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Lumber Yard,—Pennsylvania Avenue, between Townsend & Mosher Sts.

**BALTIMORE. M D.**

Agents for FELT WEATHERSTRIPS, the best in use. Oct-1y

**Loomis' Combined Level, Plumb and Engineer's Gauge.**



The Loomis combination implement herewith shown is an adaptation of the operations of the engineer's sighting gauge with the ordinary mason's and builder's level and plumb. This combined tool is the ordinary level; has the spirit level on the face, and the plumb level on the side,—but, in addition, has also movable sights on each end, one of which shuts as a leaf sight on a rifle, and the other is retracted when not in use, shutting in a slide at the other end. It thus becomes a combination implement as handy to the builder as convenient to the engineer. The adjustable sight is graduated to feet, and may be easily fixed to determine any elevation or depression, accurate as far as human sight may be depended upon. Compelling no geometric or even arithmetical calculations, this implement is as reliable in the hands of an ordinary and uneducated workman as in those of an educated engineer. It is adapted to the uses of the agriculturalist in laying out drains, determining levels, and making gradients for building purposes. For laying out roads and leveling streets this instrument will be found to be accurate and reliable, even in inexperienced hands. In fact, it may be assumed to take the place, in many instances, of the surveyor's instruments, and will prevent the charges for surveyor's work. For building aqueducts, laying drains, determining the gradients of roads, setting fences, and laying out drains, it will be found efficient as the surveyor's level.

H. G. LOOMIS, HARTFORD, CONN.

For Sale at MARYLAND FARMER OFFICE,

dec-6t

141 W. Pratt Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

## BERGMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

# Harness, Collars, Saddles,

# Whips, Horse Robes & Blankets,

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**No. 367 W. BALTIMORE STREET,**

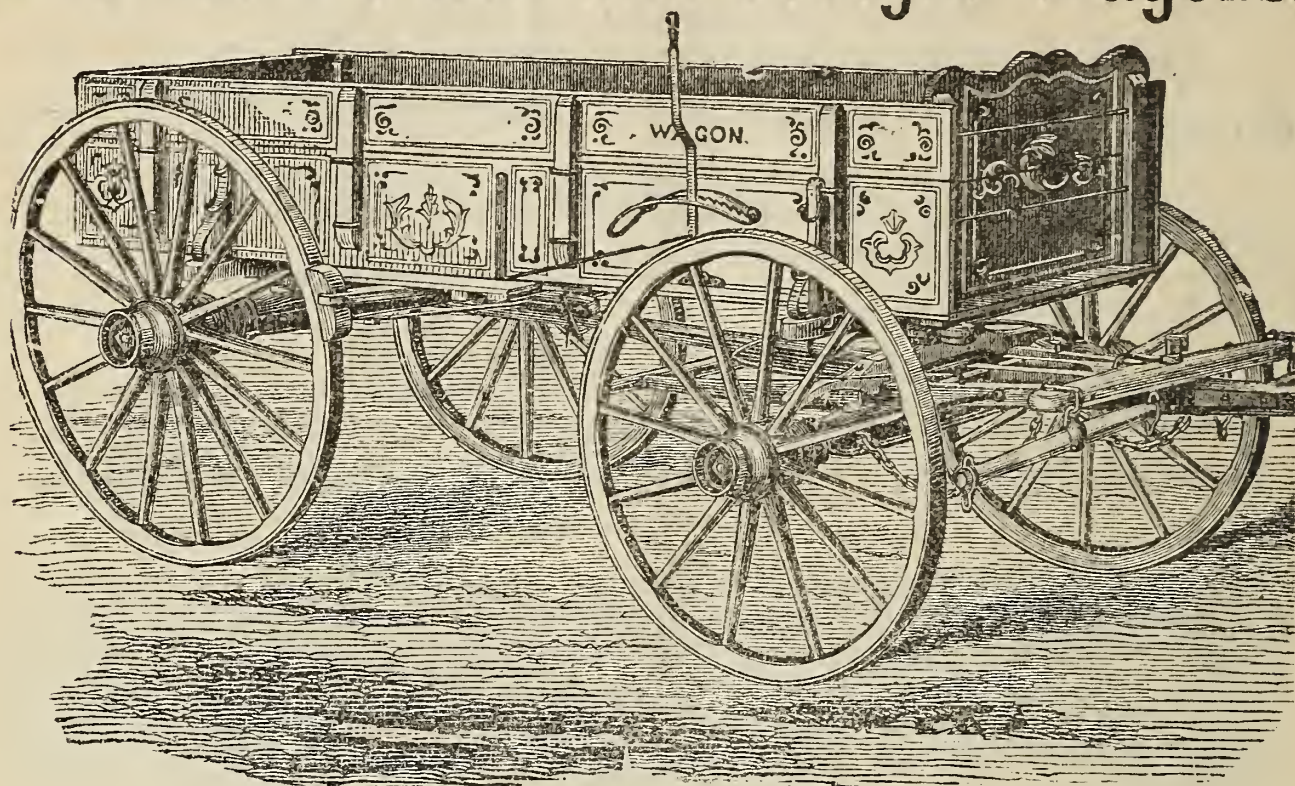
**OPPOSITE EUTAW HOUSE,**

**BALTIMORE.**

Keep constantly on hand a full line of every description, at lowest market price. dec-6t



# Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.



## THIMBLE SKEIN.

				<i>Capacity.</i>
3	inch	Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—	2500 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	“	“ “ Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—	3000 lbs.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	“	“ “ Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—	4000 lbs.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	“	“ “ 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—	5000 lbs.
4	“	“ “ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	115 90—	6000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, say chains, &c

## IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½ inch	Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—	2300 lbs.
1¾ “	“ Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—	2800 lbs.
1⅞ “	“ Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—	3500 lbs.
2 “	“ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains,.....	120 00—	5000 lbs.
2½ “	“ 4 “ “ “ “	150 00—	7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. *Brakes and Seats* furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100	00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135	00
Jersey Buggy " " " " .....	160	00

**EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.**

**E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.,**

**Nos. 141 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.**



# Saul's Nurseries, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers a fine stock of the following at low rates :

## PEARS,

A very heavy stock of well grown trees, embracing, Souvenirs du Congress, Pitmas-ton Duchess, and other new sorts.

## NEW PEACHES,

Alexander, Amsden June, Early Beatrice and other new sorts.

## FRUIT TREES,

Of all kinds, an extensive stock, viz. Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Apples, suitable to the South, &c.

Grape Vines,

Strawberries.

Raspberries, &c.

Evergreens,

Ornamental Trees.

Shrubs, &c.

Small sizes suitable for Nurserymen, as well as large stock in great variety.

## DUTCH BULBS,

Large importations direct from the leading growers in Holland. First quality Bulbs, Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, &c.

New and Rare Greenhouse Plants,

A very rich collection, well grown, as well as fine stock for Winter blooming.

## NEW ROSES,

Duchess of Edinburgh, Perle des Jardins, with an immense stock of finest varieties grown in pots and open ground.

New Wistarias,

New Clematis,

New Pelargoniums,

Geraniums

Primula Japonica, &c.

CATALOGUES MAILED TO APPLICANTS.

JOHN SAUL,

July-ly Washington, D. C.,

**COL. W. W. W. BOWIE**, will fill promptly, all CASH Orders for Stock, Poultry Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber of the Maryland Farmer. His long experience eminently qualifies him for this duty, which he is willing to perform in the interest of the "Farmer" and the benefit of its patrons.

Address him at Maryland Farmer Office,  
Oct-1f Baltimore, Md.

## HOUDONS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND S. S. HAMBURGS.

A few pairs of the above stock for sale very low. First-Class Fowls. Apply at, or address the "MARYLAND FARMER."

145 W. PRATT STREET,  
Oct-1f BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Farmers' Boilers, Iron Garden Vases, Settees, Chairs, &c

IRON BEDSTEDS, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, Very heavy, for wood or coal.

Laundry Stoves. Bath Tubs with Heaters, &c. Golden Sun Fire-place Stoves, &c.

**COLLINS & FLEEHEARTY,**

Furnace, Stove and Plumbing Works,

368 West Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Apr-1y

**FOR SALE** STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, about 10 Horse Power, which we have used for some ten years—we will now sell at an extreme low price, as we are putting in an Upright Boiler to save room in our Factory, we have no further use for this one, which is an Horizontal Boiler. Those wanting such an Engine and Boiler will do well to see or write us at once.  
Sept. 26th, 1877. E. WHITMAN & SONS.

**GOLD.** Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The Peoples Journal," Portland, Maine.

## WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromes Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

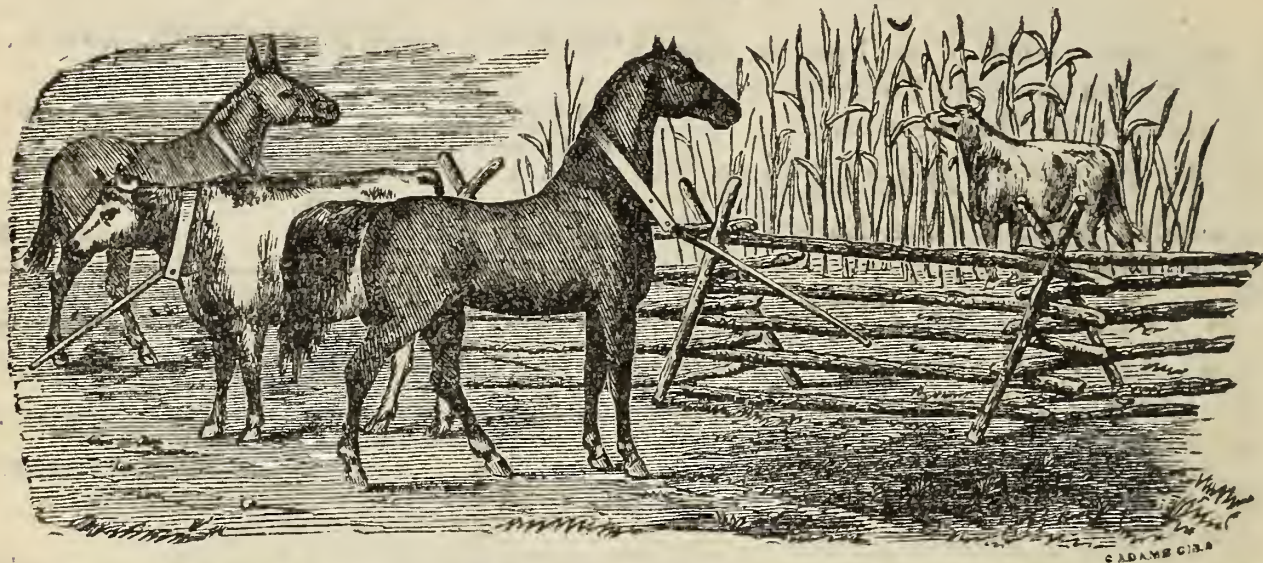




# WHITMAN'S CATTLE POKES.

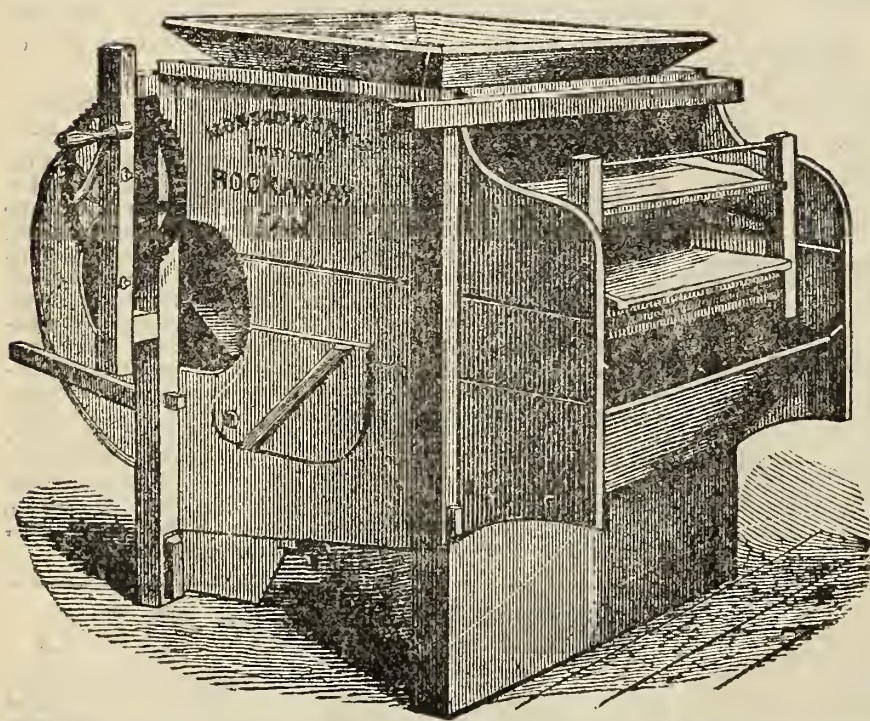
To Prevent Horses and Cattle from Jumping Fences.

PRICE \$1.00.



E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

## MONTGOMERY WHEAT FAN, BALTIMORE, MD.



These justly celebrated Fans are now acknowledged to be the best by far of all fans sold in this country. They have taken over two hundred premiums, and have beaten, time and time again, every fan sold in this and adjoining States.

They will take out more cockle than any other fan!

They will free the wheat from rat filth, gravel, cheat, &c., more perfectly than any other fan!

They will clean more wheat in a day than any other fan!

They are cheaper than any other fan, when taken into consideration the substantial manner in which they are built, and the number of sieves, screens, &c., which accompany them.

They turn easy, and are easily managed, directions for their use being secured to each one before it leaves the factory.

Intelligent committees at two hun-

dred different fairs and trials have awarded it the premium over all competitors as being the best.

The inventor superintends their manufacture, and examines every mill before it is sent away.

PRICE, No. 1 . . . . . \$44.00

" No. 2 . . . . . 42.00

### MONTGOMERY'S LITTLE CHAMPION FAN

Is particularly adapted to small farmers. It will do more work and do it better than any other Fan of the same price.

PRICE \$25.00.

E. WHITMAN SONS, & CO., Baltimore, Md.



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.  
**WARD BROS.**

(Successor to EDWARD J. WARD.)

Manufacturers and Dealers in

House Furnishing Goods. Cutlery, Stoves,  
TIN WARES, &C.

No. 218 WEST PRATT STREET,

BETWEEN CHARLES and HANOVER,

BALTIMORE.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING A SPECIALTY.

Oct-17

For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE  
Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions: The National Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Pure Coin Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one who receives this notice, a Set of Double Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, and also to enclose with it 75 cents to pay all charges, including cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express charges. The Spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office), and delivered in your hands without further cost. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver-Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Company will testify:

OFFICE OF NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To whom it may Concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest white metal known), and a double-extra plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed]

NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,  
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SILVERWARE COUPON.

On receipt of this Coupon, together with 75 cents to cover all charges, including express or mailing, engraving and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated

SILVER SPOONS,

and on each Spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by the 75 cents sent us, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge.

Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void. [Signed]

NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,  
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Should it be desired, any one of the following articles will be sent in lieu of the Spoons on payment of the following charges: Six solid steel knives, blade and handle one solid piece, best steel, double nickel and silver plated, \$2; six forks, double nickel and silver plated, 95 cts. If all these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 75 cts. for spoons, \$2 for knives, and 95 cts. for forks—total, \$3.70—thus securing for \$3.70 what would cost you much more in any other way. Remember that each article, except knives, will be engraved with any initial desired without extra cost.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore it is to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to see to it that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the

NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,

No. 704 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



# THE IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINE,

The only Wind Engine in the market that is

## PROOF AGAINST STORMS

and exposure to the weather, being made entirely of IRON. Weighs no more than the ordinary wood wheels. Regulates itself in a high wind, by means of the patent

## AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR.

Gives more Power than any other for the same diameter of Wheel. Simple in construction and well made. They are giving perfect satisfaction where other Mills have failed.

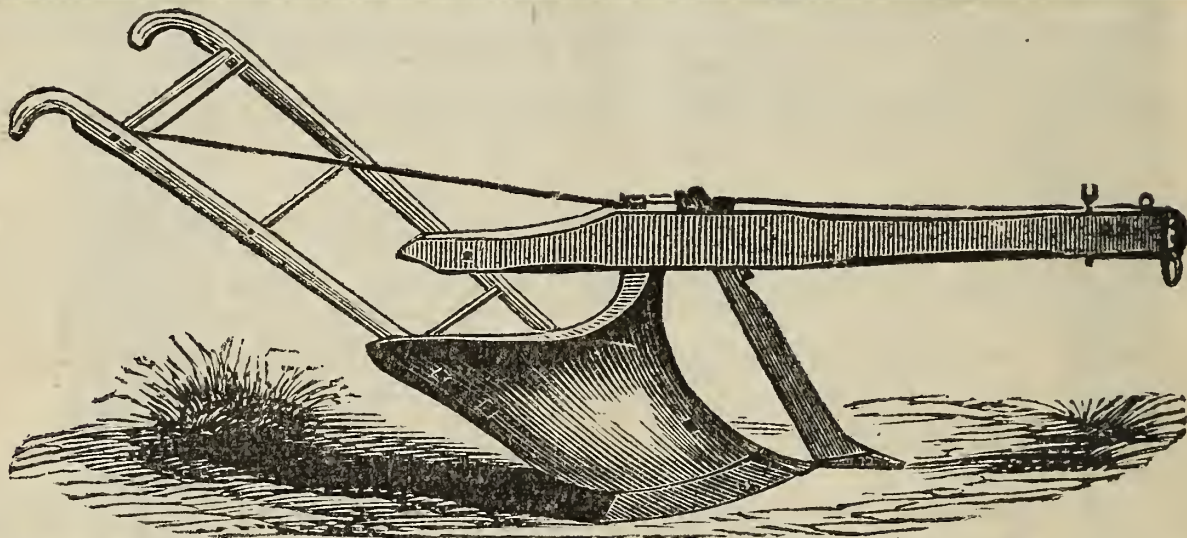
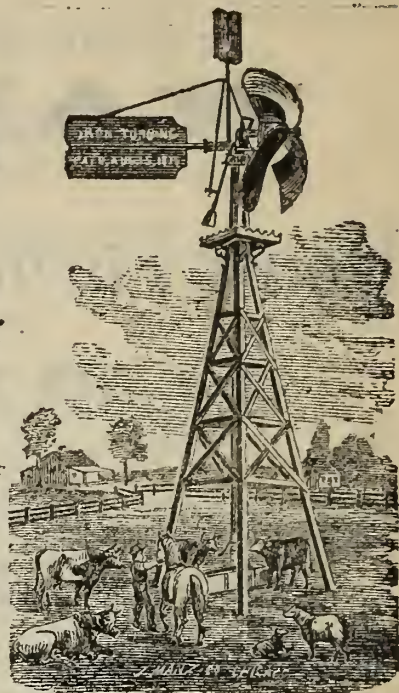
D. F. SNOOK & BRO., General Agents,

UTICA MILLS, FREDERICK Co., MD.

Also, for THE ARCHER SULKY HAY RAKE.

And wholesale dealers in KELLY BARB WIRE FENCE.

Oct-31



# PLOW and PLOW CASTINGS.

## E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

Wish to say to their patrons, that having been extensively engaged in the manufacture of Plows and Plow Castings in Baltimore for thirty-five years, we have on hand patterns for

### EVERY PLOW SOLD IN THE SOUTH,

and being aware that low prices are now being offered, we are prepared to say we shall not be

### Undersold by any Manufacturer in the United States.

We shall be pleased to receive your orders early, and will assure you, that they shall have our prompt attention.

We also have a large and assorted stock of

## Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

which we will sell at prices as low as those of any reliable house in the country.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.



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**BURNS & SLOAN,**  
**No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,**  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

*Building Lumber and Shingles,*  
ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.

Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.

aug-ly

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**A. E. WARNER,**

ESTABLISHED 1811.

MANUFACTURER OF

**Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES,**

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Dec-ly

No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore.

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**THOMAS M. HARVEY,**

West Grove, Chester County, Pa.

**Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,**

INCLUDING

**PURE GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, AND JERSEY.**

Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,

octly

Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

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**EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,**  
**YORK, PENNA.**

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

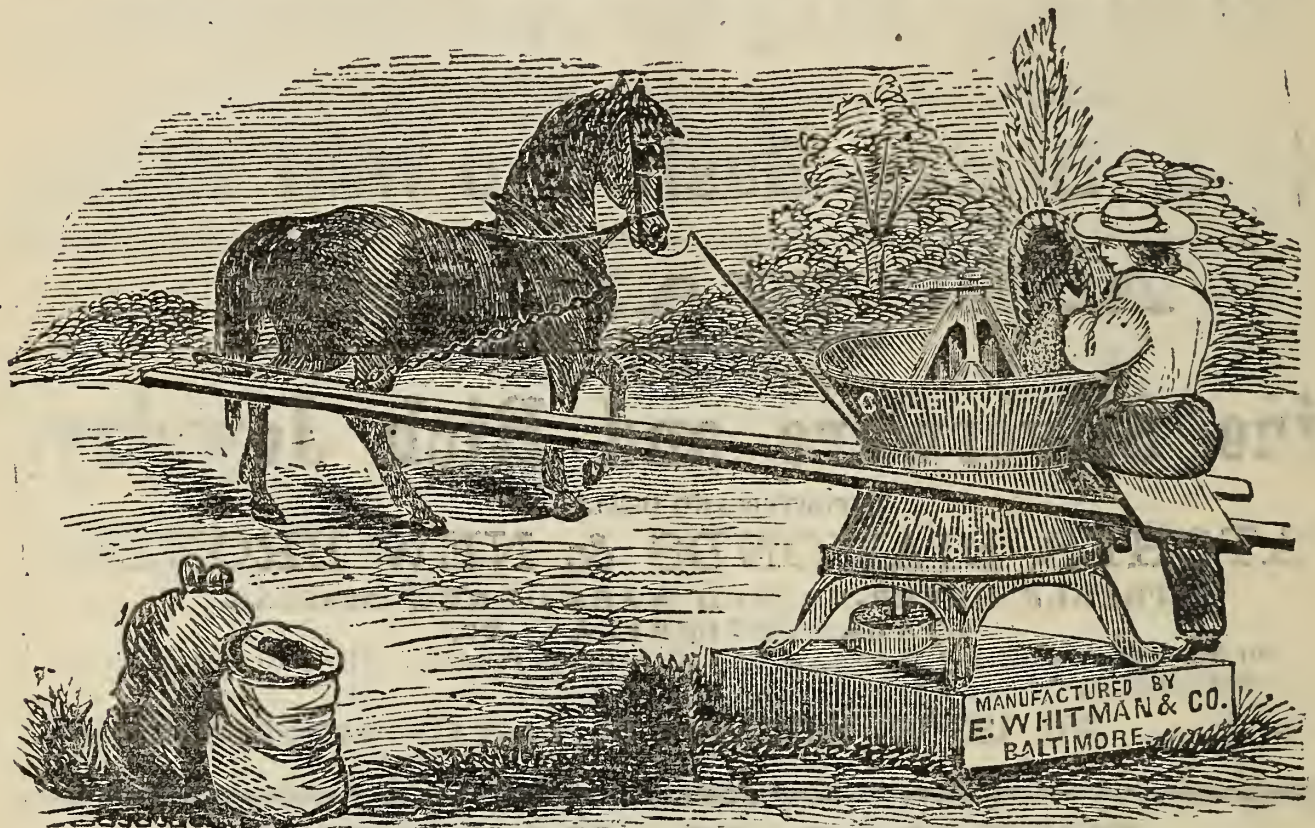
Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Hedge Seeds, &c., and HORTICULTURAL GOODS of all kinds.

**Descriptive Catalogues and price lists mailed to applicants.**

mar-ly



# "YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL.



The Young America Corn and Cob Mill, which so far surpasses all others, has been improved and made stronger than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. We annex a list of the Premiums it has received over the Double Cylinder, Little Giant, Magic Mill, Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it.

First Premium at New York State Fair	First Premium at N. Carolina State Fair.
" " " Ohio "	" " " Nashville, Tenn, "
" " " Michigan, "	" " " Ten County Fairs in Ind.

PRICE \$50.

## TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition in Grinding half a bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA,	2 minutes and 40 seconds.
LITTLE GIANT,	4 " 45 "
MAGIC MILL,	6 " "
SINCLAIR & CO'S MILLS,	2 trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds.

**E. WHITMAN SONS, & Co.**

141 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.



ALEXANDRIA, VA., NOVEMBER 29th, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.*

*Gents.*—Your favor of the 18th, making inquiry of the results of my experience in use of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," has been received. I take pleasure in stating that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory, and I regard it as a valuable adjunct in providing for winter-feeding stock, and sold at a very reasonable price, for its merits.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BARBOUR.

RICHMOND, VA., NOVEMBER 1st, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—Yours of 30th received. We have sold quite a number of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" during the past year, and they have all given entire satisfaction.—We believe it is the best mill of the kind in the market.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. SMITH & CO.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—In answer to your inquiry concerning the merits of the "Young America Corn & Cob mill," would say that in our experience we believe it is the best mill for farmers and stock feeders use, that is made. It is cheap, simple, durable, and does good and satisfactory work when the grain is in proper condition for grinding. It will crush the corn and cobs fine enough for feed in one operation, and also grind shell corn, rye, oats, barley, and screenings as good as any grist mill. It is the most economical machine a farmer can buy.

Yours, Respectfully,

STEWART & PRICE.

HILLSBORO, LOUDOUN CO., VA., NOVEMBER, 20th, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen;*—I used one of the "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" last winter, and found it in every respect what it was recommended. Every farmer should have one, and I feel satisfied that the use of the mill one season would pay for it, not only in feeding stock, but in grinding corn for meal, which it will do admirably, also other small grains.

Very respectfully,

T. E. HOUGH.

ELKIN, N. C. NOVEMBER 22d, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" bought of you a few months ago, for one of our firm, gives entire satisfaction. Does all you recommend, and more; find it also grinds rye well.

Please send us another for a customer, to Windsor, N. C., via York River Line, as soon as convenient. So soon as our great National affairs are favorably settled, and money matters become easier, we will want several more of these mills.

Yours truly,

R. R. GWYN & CO.

CULPEPER CO., VA., NOVEMBER 19th, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents:*—Your postal received to-day. In regard to "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," allow me to say, it will make excellent meal, when the corn is dry. It has worked very satisfactory to me. As to crushing corn and grinding cob meal, that is, corn and cob together; it seems to me it accomplishes all that can be reasonably expected or desired, and has particularly excited the hostility of the millers around me, which may be considered a very fair proof of its merits. I have had 44 bushels cob meal ground in one short winter day by a Negro boy 10 or 12 years old, with one horse.

Yours, &c,

WALTER C. PRESTON.

HIRNDON, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents.*—With the aid of one mule the "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" makes excellent hominy for the table, and turns out splendid feed for horses, hogs and cows. In a few hours I can grind enough to last my stock a week. I am well pleased with it and would cheerfully recommend their more general use.

Very respectfully,

A. P. WIGGINS.

ILCHESTER, MD., NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents:*—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" will grind from six to ten bushels an hour according to the power you have and the fineness of the corn. It will save a great deal of corn in feeding horses; and as for cattle, it has no equal. Cattle improve much faster, and never get stalled if fed with a little care. Respectfully,

G. HOWARD WHITE.

HANONER, JANUARY 6th, 1876.

*Gents:*—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I would say that I have ground eighteen bushels of corn and cob with the Young America Mill in one hour, and can do it with ease, providing the corn is dry, and make it fine enough for any feeding purposes. The majority of our farmers grind shelled corn with the mill, and also grind rye for horse chop, and corn for meal, but what quantity per hour I cannot say.

Yours, truly,

WM. J. YOUNG.



**SAMUEL BARTH,**

IMPORTER OF

**WINES, BRANDIES, &c.**



**21 SOUTH STREET.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

☞ PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES A SPECIALTY. ☜

**All Foreign Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, &c.,**

Imported direct, sold in Bond, or duty paid. Orders for direct importation solicited; quantities sold to suit purchasers.

Champagnes of all Grades, Brandies of all Grades and Vintages,  
Wines, Sherries, Port Clarets & Sauterne Gins,  
FROM THE LEADING HOUSES ABROAD,  
MY OWN SPECIAL BRAND "JUNIPER TREE."

Domestic Liquor, Whiskies, none but pure  
direct from Distilleries, Blackberry, Peach  
and Apple Brandies.

**BITTERS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.**

Reed's Celebrated Tonic Bitters, Superior to  
any in the Market—in Cases.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ☜



# Baltimore French Burr Mill Stone Manufactory, AND MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

German Anchor and Dufur & Co's Celebrated Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth,  
Leather and Gum Belting, Screen Wire, Proof Staffs, Mill Screws, Mill  
Picks, Hammers and Patent Self-Oiling Mill Bushes. Also, the latest and  
improved Smut Machines, Bran Dusters, Grain Separators, Portable Mills, and  
all kinds of Mill Irons, and Mill Fixtures generally, at the lowest Cash Prices  
or approved Credit. Also, Cologne, Cocalico, and Esopus Mill Stones of the  
different sizes.

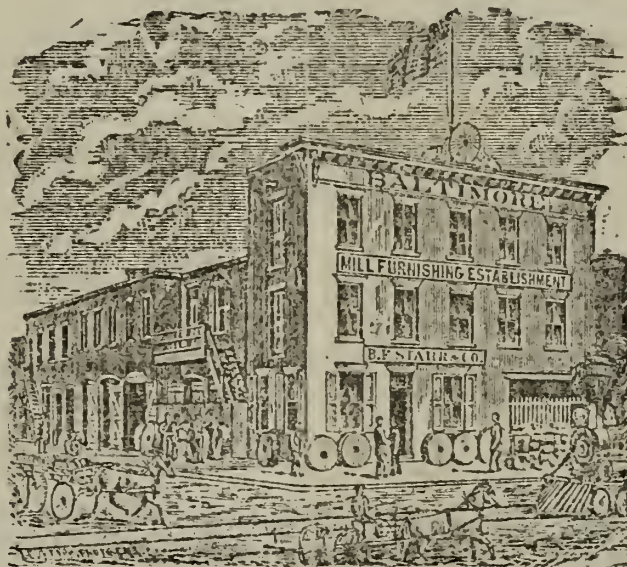
173

OPPOSITE

NORTH STREET

CORNER OF

CENTRE.



Northern Central

AND

Wash'ton R. R. Station

BALTIMORE, MD.

**B. F. STARR & CO.**

July 1y

**JOHN TURNBULL, Jr. & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

# CARPETINGS,

248 W. BALTIMORE ST,

John Turnbull, Jr., }  
W. C. Turnbull, }  
J. T. Uthman. }

# BALTIMORE.

Keep constantly on hand a full line of Carpeting of every description at the lowest Market Prices.  
Oct-1 yr.



# THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## GOOD BOOKS

FOR THE

### Farm, Garden & Household.

The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the MARYLAND FARMER. Any one or more of these books will be sent *post-paid* to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Amer. Farm Book	\$2 50	Gardner's Carriage Painters' Manual	1 00
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle*	2 50	Gardner's How to Paint	1 00
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00	Gregory on Cabbages paper	30
American Bird Fancier	30	Gregory on Squashes paper	30
American Rose Culturist	30	Guenon on Milch Cows	75
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75	Hallett's Builders' Specifications	1 75
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50	Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings and Fences	6 00
Atwood's Modern American Homestead*	3 50	Harris on the Pig	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50	Helmley's Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Plants	7 50
Bell's Carpentry Made Easy*	5 00	Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1 50
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 60	Herbert's Hint to House Keepers	1 75
Brackett's Farm Talk* paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75	How to Get a Farm and Where to find One	1 25
Buel's Cider-Maker's Manual	1 50	Husmann's Grape and Wine	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00	Jacques's Manual of the House	1 50
Burges' American Kennel & Sporting Field	4 00	Jennings' on Cattle and their Diseases	1 75
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75	Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy	1 25
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00	Jennings' on Sheep, Swine and Poultry	1 75
Broom-Corn and Brooms paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75	Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow	1 50
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual*	1 00	Johnson's How Crops Grow	2 00
Buchanan's Culture Grape & Wine Making	75	Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1 75
Burnham's The China Fowl	1 00	King's Beekeepers' Text Book paper	40
Burns' Architectural Drawing Book	1 00	Klippart's Wheat Plant	1 75
Burns' Illustrated Drawing Book	1 00	Leavitt's Facts about Peat	1 75
Burr's Vegetables of America	3 00	Lewis' Peoples Practical Poultry Keeper	1 50
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2 00	Loring's Farm-Yard Club of Jotham	3 50
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture	1 50	Manual of Flax Culture	25
Clok's Disease of Sheep	1 25	Marshall's Farmer's Hand Book	1 50
Cobbett's American Gardener	75	Merrick's Strawberry Culture	1 00
Cole's American Veterinarian	75	Mohr on the Grape-Vine	1 00
Cooked & Cooking Food for Dom. Animals	20	Murray's The Perfect Horse	4 00
Cooper's Game Fowls	5 00	Nichol's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea	1 25
Croft's Progressive American Architecture	10 00	Onions—How to Raise them Profitably	20
Cummings' Architectural Details	10 00	Pardee on Strawberry Culture	75
Cummings' & Miller's Architecture	10 00	Pedder's Land Measurer	60
Cupper's Universal Stair-Builder	3 50	Phin's Lightning Rods and their Construction	50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 50	Plummer's Carpenters' and Builders' Guide	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50	Pretty Mrs. Gaston (J. Esten Cooke)	1 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book	2 50	Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 25	Quinn's Money in the Garden	1 50
DeVoe's Market Assistant	2 50	Randall's Practical Shepherd	2 00
Downing's Landscape Gardening	6 50	Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 50
Dwyer's Horse Book	2 00	Reemelin's Wine Makers Manual	1 25
Eastwood on Cranberry	75	Rivers's Miniature Fruit Garden	1 00
Eggleson's End of the World	1 50	Roe's Play and Profits in my Garden	1 50
Eggleson's Mystery of Metropolisville	1 50	Rural Church Architecture	6 00
Eggleson's (Geo. C.) A man of Honor	1 25	Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book	75
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers	1 00	Simpson's Horse Portraiture	3 00
Eveleth's School House Architecture	6 00	Slack's Trout Culture	1 50
Every Horse Owner's Cyclopædia	3 75	Stepping Stone to Architecture	60
Field's Pear Culture	1 25	Stewart's Shepherd's Manual	1 50
Flax Culture	30	Stonehenge on the Dog	3 75
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses	2 50	The Thomery System of Grape Culture	50
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50	Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery	1 50
Frank Forester's American Game in Season	3 00	Thompson's Food of Animals	1 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 50	Tim Bunker Papers; or. Yankee Farming	1 50
Fuller's Forest-Tree Culturist	1 50	Todd's American Wheat Culturist	1 00
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50	Turner's Cotton Planters' Manual	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture	1 50	Ville's Chemical Manures	50
		Warder's American Pomology	3 00
		Waring's Elements of Agriculture	1 00
		Wheeler's Rural Homes	1 50
		White's Cranberry Culture	1 25
		Willard's Practical Butter Book	1 00
		Youatt and Martin on Cattle	1 50
		Youatt on the Dog	3 75

In addition to the above, we will furnish at Catalogue Prices, *post-paid*; any Agricultural Book, Periodical or Paper, published in America or Europe. Cash with the order.



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

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**B. M. DENNIS,**

(Late Superintendent for Howell & Bros.)

DEALER IN

Paper Hangings, Window Shades,  
CORNICES, &c.

130 N. Eutaw St., near Franklin.

Reference Maryland Farmer.

Oct-ly

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**R H O D E S ,**

Standard Manures,  
PREPARED FOR ALL CROPS.

JNO. M. RHODES & CO.

July-7t.

80 SOUTH STREET, BA TIMORE.

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**T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON,**

Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, Curers of the "Maryland" & "Virginia" Brands

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMs,

No. 48 South Street, Baltimore.

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**A G R I C U L T U R A L S A L T ,**

A cheap and valvabe FERTILIZER, can be had at a very low price.

July-ly

T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON.

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**A. B. MORTON & SONS,**

No. 40 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland,

IMPORTERS OF

**SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE, HIDES, HAIR,  
GLUE STOCK, WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS.**

Especial attention given to the importation of BONES and BONE ASH for Carbon  
and Phosphate Manufacturing, direct from our Barraca. For Sale to suit

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purchasers, by the Cargo.



## MONTVUE POULTRY YARDS,

Brooklandville, Baltimore, Co., Md.

Geo. O. Brown, Proprietor

CHOICE PURE BRED POULTRY.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS, (from best known strains,)

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES, (First Premium and Cup Birds,)

HOUDANS, Equal to any in U.S. WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLANDS, (First Premium and Cup Birds,

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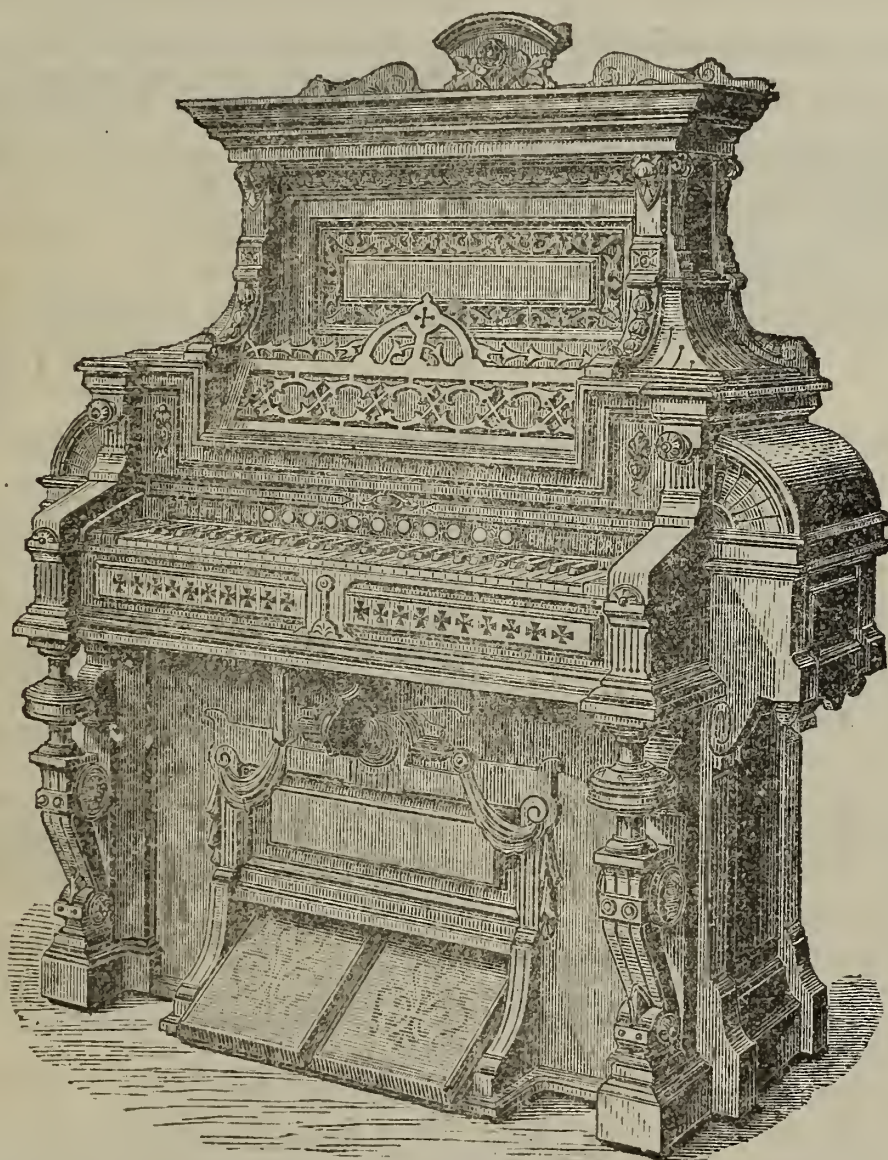
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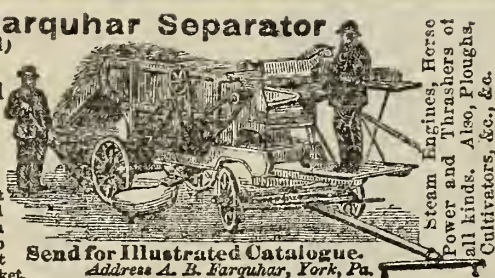
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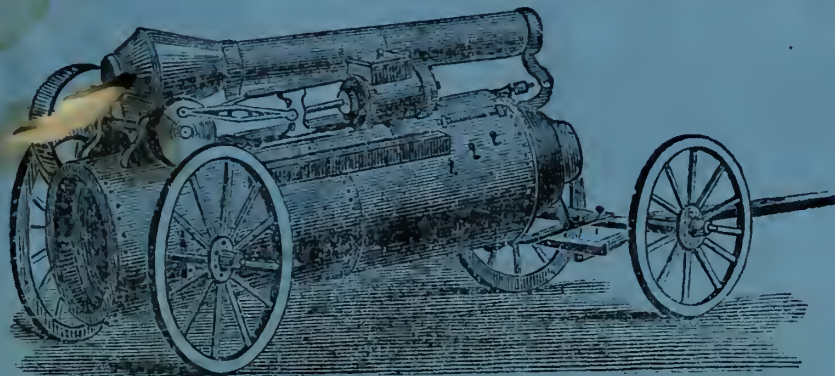


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